je Kining Inumal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1705.—Vol. XXXVIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868.

(SUPPLEMENT) (STAMPED ... SIXPENCE,

M. R. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 1842.)
The Mining Share Market is in a position highly advantageous to buyers, the
range of prices being low, which should encourage investments, especially in
first-rate dividend mines, and of the most eligible for permanency of dividends
a list will be furnished on application of shares select in quality and moderate in price.

Tate in price.

SUMMER HILL shares are scarce, but well worth buying, if to be met with, at £5½ to £6 per share. It is reported that a new course of lead may be discovered any day, and there are only 508 shares in this mine.

WEST GODOLPHIN are recommended as an INVESTMENT. These shares are now at a moderate price, and the prospects of the mine most encouraging. Dividends will be regularly paid, yielding a high percentage on cost. A limited number of shares for sale AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

BUSINESS in ST. BRIDE'S SLATE QUARRIES (Pembrokeshire) on terms highly advantageous to BUYERS.

Busines: National Bank of Scotland, 37, Nicholas-lane, E.C.

Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, 37, Nicholas-lane, E.C.

MR. JOHN BUMPUS, 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
has FOR SALE the following shares, free of commission:—
75 Angleo-Brazill., 18.9 dl 36. Caru Brea. 26s. 30 Pestarena, £2 10s. 6d. 25 Prince of Wales, 52s 3 10 Colquide and Calling-ton United, 32s., 6d. 12s. 3d. 25 Prince of Wales, 52s 3 100 Chontales Royalty(£5 25 Gawton, £2 11s. 3d. 25 Gawton, £2 11s. 3d. 25 Gawton, £2 11s. 3d. 26 Gara Caradon, 3s. 9d. 60 Carn Camborne, 7s 3d 50 Don Pedro, £2 13s 6d 10 East Caradon, £3 17 6 Son No. Downs, 28s. 9d. 50 No. Downs, 28s. 9d. 50 West Godolphin, 21s. 3d. 50 West God

UIDE TO INVESTORS.—THE STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER for April contains a comprehensive review of the Stock and Share Markets; a list of all the dividends paid in March; a comparative estimate of the profits of the several descriptions of share; a selection of Investments paying 10 to 19 per cent.; and information for intending Investors.—6d, per copy, or 5s. annually, post free.

Published by Mr. BAKER LELEAN, at his offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London.

. W I L L I A M W A STOCK AND SHAREDBALER, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. WARD

M. R. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. JOHN BATTERS has placed in his hands, FOR SALE, SHARES in a LEAD MINE, of the highest promise, and that must eventuate in a large profit, red only from a market rise in the price of shares, but from permanent dividends in working. Immediate application is necessary to secure a preference.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHAKE
BROKER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

R. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 224 & 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, #20

THE 224 & 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, EC.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE
STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
refers with much pleasure to the improving prospects of Cornish Mines, and an
ticipates a very favourable future for many, the merits of which are matters
almost of certainty. He begs to assure his friends of his constant attention to
their interests, and recognises the fact that the interests of the dealer and his
customer are really identical. He deprecates, as far as he is concerned, "time
bargains," and prefers bona fide transactions for eash, not with mere speculators, but investors who buy on the real merits of the undertaking rather than
on the chance of market operations. In making these remarks, Mr. REYNOLDS
does not in any way intend to reflect on those whose views differ from his own
in such matters, but only wishes to save unnecessary correspondence.

Mr. REYNOLDS recommends the purchase of shares in sound tin mines, the
working expenses of which are moderate—such as, for instance, WEST WHEAL
KITTY OF WEST ST. IVES, both these properties being certainly of more than
ordinary promise, but the shares in which are low, because of exceptional circumstances.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—

WANTED TO PURCHASE—

100 West Wheal Kitty. 25 Colquite and Calling10 St. John del Rey.

110 Don Pedro.

110 Don Pedro.

110 Don West St. Ives.

110 Don West St. Ives. 50 West St. Ives. 10 Colquite and Callington. FOR SALE-4 Levant. 25 Prosper United. 2 Carn Brea. 20 West Basset.

WEST WHEAL KITTY—WEST ST. IVES MINES—
Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS, of 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.,
1s a BUYER of any number of shares in these mines, and is prepared to the other for cash or account as a BUYER or a SELLER.—April 25, 1868.

O L Q U I T E AND CALLINGTON UNITED.—
This MINE has recently been INSPECTED by another INDEPENDENT AGENT, whose REPORT is even more FAVOURABLE than OTHERS. Mr. REYNOLDS has, by the kindness of a friend, been enabled to supply anyone with a copy GRATIS with whom he has done business in the past, and strongly recommends an immediate purchase of the shares.

Apply to J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, Louden, E.C., April 25, 1868.

M ESSRS, POWELL AND MOSS, SHAREDEALERS, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., and Mining Exchange, have large transactions in Prince of Wales, North Treskerby, Frontino, North Crotty, Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, and West Chiverton. Parties dealt with at a fair margin on the market price.

References exchanged.

Bankers: City Bank, Finch Lane.

JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Business transacted in the British Funds, Railway and other Stocks, Foreign Bonds, &c., on the usual commission, 1½ per cent. on mining and other shares, above £2; and at £2 and under 6d. per share.

References given and required.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothoury.

M. R. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 13 years), has 50 Roral College (Established 13 years), has 50 Roral College (Established 13 years), has 50 Caria Camborne, 58 9d 20 Grank Hills, 17s. 25 South Darren, 31s. 26 South Darren, 31s. 26 South Darren, 31s. 26 South Darren, 31s. 26 South Darren, 31s. 27 South Darren, 31s. 27 South Darren, 31s. 27 South Darren, 31s. 27 South Darren, 31s. 28 South Darren, 3

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 20 years), has FOR SALE at nett prices:—150 West St. Ives; 40 Camborne Vean, 12s. 6d.; 70 West Wheal Kitty; 80 Lovell Consols, 8s.; 10 Carnarvonshire Consols; 50 Colquite and Callington United, £117s. 6d.; 2 Wheal Buller, £11; 40 East Grenville; 50 West Tremayne, 7s.; 80 South Grenville, 7s.; 150 Great Rhosesmor; 1 South Caradon, £406; 2 Mary Ann, £22½; 100 Anglo-Brazilian; 90 Crebor, 5s.; 30 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), £2 11s. 6d.; 20 South Herodsoot; 20 Prosper United, 15s.; 50 Chiverton Valley; 10 East Maesy-Safi; 50 West Drake Walls: 60 Cuddra, 17s.; 100 West Seton; 50 South Condurrow; 100 East Providence.

O L D M I N E S H A R E S .—

DON PEDRO.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN.

Shareholders and others, before operating, will do well to read PETER
WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARK LIST," No. 476,
of yesterday, April 24, price 64. cach copy, forwarded on application.

From information which he has obtained, he is in a position to advise as to
purchase and sale of shares in these undertakings; also in St. John del Rey,
Anglo-Argentine, and other foreign schemes.

ORNWALL AND DEVON MINES.—

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES." of Friday, April 24, No. 476, Vol. X., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—
Wheal Trelawny.
East Wheal Lovell.
North Wheal Grofty.
Wheal Heurletta.
East Wheal Stoon.
With a Leading Article on Gold Mining in Brazil and the Don Pedro North del Rey Gold Mining Company, Remarks on the Tin Trade, Cornish Mining, &c.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—STOCK AND SHARE 50 clock. It contains the latest prices of railways, banks, mines, foreign stocks and bonds, financial, insurance, and miscellaneous shares, remarks on the daily rise and fall in prices, with advice as to purchase and sales. Annual subscription, £11s.; by post, £25s.; monthly subscription—by post, £3.; single copy, 1d.; by post, £3.

by post, 2d. PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST OF RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to bona fide investors on application, in addition to the high rate of interest many of the above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value.

now every probability of a great rise in market value.

PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON

(three doors only from Hereules-passage, entrance to the Stock Exchange).

Twenty-three years' experience.

(Two in Cornwall and Twenty-one in London.)

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London. A

References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

M R. E D W A R D C O O K E,
FOREIGN AND BRITISH MINING SHAREDEALER,
76, O L D BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
SHARES in all the Gold Mines, and also those in British Mines, DEALT IN,
at close market prices, either for cash or fortnightly settlement.
Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.

A daily list of prices sent free on anyligation.

A daily list of prices sent free on application.

. W . H . C U E (late of the firm of WATSON and CUELL), Has REMOVED TO 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN WILLIAM HUTCHINSON

has FOR SALE, at quoted prices nett, the following shares:—
10 ciliford, £5 13s. 9d.
25 Chortales, £2 15s.
5 Chiv. Moor, £5 18s 9d
15 No. Crofty, £2 11s. 9d
15 Wh. Grenville, 39s 6d.
20 E. Carn Brea, 24s. 9d.
20 No. Treskerby, 21s 6d
1 Wheal Seton, £78½.

J. W. H. has other shares for sale in dividend and progressive mines, and parties, by applying, will be afforded every facility in exchanging shares that they may be desirous to dispose of.

WEST GODOLPHIN—25 shares for sale, at 22s. each, nett

OFFICES-31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN,
SHAREDEALERS,
CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.
Members of the Mining Exchange, London. MESSES.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, has BUSINESS in the following shares for cash, account, or

H.L. LONDON, has BUS time on:— Bedford Consols. Bedford United. Chiverton Moor. Chontales. Clifford. Devon Consols. Drake Walls. Crelake. Colquite & Callington, East Russell. Glasgow Caradon.

East Caradon. East Carn Brea. East Lovell. Gawton. Marke Valley. North Crofty. North Treskerby.

Okel Tor. Prince of Wales. West Prince of Wales. West Caradon. West Drake Walls, Wheal Scton. Wheal Crebor. Wheal Emily. Wheal Prosper. West Wheal Kitty. Gunnislake (Clitters). Lovell Consols. Old Gunnislake. South Grenville.

Glasgow Caradon.

Graat South Grenville.

West Wheal Kitty.

Graat South Chiverton.

PRINCE OF WALES.—I am prepared to deal in any part of 1000 shares in this mine for time on, cash, or account at market prices. Parties (from whom references will be required) desirous of dealing in these shares can be dealt with upon advantageous terms for the end of the present year.

T. R. is a SELLER of St. John del Rey for time on below the present market prices; also of Don Pedro, and Frontino and Bolivia.

T. R. can recommend three mines safe for a great rise within the next three months. Money advanced to any extent upon good mining shares.

Bankers: Bank of England.

MR G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS
BUSINESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES,
MINING and FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices.
NEW LOVELL.—Mr. S. having had this mine specially inspected is in a position to give reliable and most important information concerning this property.
Parties interested should apply at once.

Correct Daily Price List can be had on application.
Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares.

References exchanged.

M. R. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 20 years), has FOR SALE at nett prices: -150 West St. Ives; 40 Camborne Veau, 12s. 6d.; 70 West Wheal Kitty; 80 Lovell Consols; 8s.; 10 Carnarvonshire Consols; 50 Colquite and Callington United, £1 17s. 6d.; 2 Wheal Buller, £11; 40 East Grenville; 50 West Tremayne, 7s.; 80 South Grenville, 7s.; 150 Grenville; 50 West Tremayne, 7s.; 80 South Grenville, 7s.; 150 Grenville; 50 West Tremayne, 7s.; 80 South Grenville, 7s.; 150 Grenville; 50 West St. 19s.; 20 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), £2 11s. 6d.; 20 South Herodsfoot; 90 Crebor, 5s.; 30 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), £2 11s. 6d.; 20 South Herodsfoot; 20 Prosper United, 15s.; 50 Chiverton Valley; 10 East Maes-y-Safn; 50 West Drake Walls: 60 Cuddra, 17s.; 100 West Seton; 50 South Condurrow; 100 East Providence.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in West St. Ives, Gawton, West Wheal Kitty, Herodsfoot, Anglo-Brazilian, East Providence.

M R. C H A R L E S T H O M A S, MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

Second Edition, price One Shilling; post-free, fourteen stamps, MINING FIELDS OF THE WEST: A PRACTICAL EXPOSITION OF THE WESST:
PRINCIPAL MINES and MINING DISTRICTS OF CORNWALL and DEVON.
Published by CHARLES THOMAS,
At No. 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (Members of the Mining Exchange), STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest nett prices for each or account.

rices for eash or account.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Caradon, Snacfell, Great Laxey, and Minera shares, for cash, or the fortnightly settlement.

Daily price list on application.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

HENRY MANSELLL,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 44, THEEADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
References Exchanged.—Member of the Mining Exchange.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank. M R.

GRANVILLE SHARP AND COMPANY. STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 22, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
Are in a position to BUY and SELL SHARES in the
the closest possible market prices, net;—
West Wheal Seton,
Chiverton Moor,
Wheal Mary Ann,
Wheal Mary Ann,
Wheal Mary Ann,
Wheal Frances,
South Frances,
East Lovel,
Laxey,
Chontales,
West Wheal Frances,
Chontales,
St. John del Rey, Wheal Seton. Chiverton Valley. Devon Great Consols. Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes). Great Laxey. East Caradon. St. John del Rey.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, THE FOLLOWING SHARES:—
10 Nanglies. 200 East Chiverton. 25 Wheal Emma, 7s,
FOR SALE,—50 Rossa Grande, 15s. 6d.; 55 Indian Carrying (35s. paid), 10s,
Sollers must state number and lowest price for cash, all calls paid-up,
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.] [Established 1852.

WHEAL SETON MINE.—A FULL and RELIABLE WILL BEFORE OF THE PRESENT and FUTURE PROSPECTS of this MINE WILL be forwarded to any shareholder upon receipt of 6s. in postage stamps. Every shareholder should know the real position of this property. GRANVILLE SHARP AND CO., SHAREDEALERS,

32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C. Business transacted in every description of securities at closest market prices, free of commission.

Business transacted in every description of securities at closest market prices, free of commission.

We recommend the immediate purchase of Lovell Consols, Great South Chiverton, East Chiverton, Great Laxey, and Tamar Valley shares. Particulars and price on application.

Our "Investment Circular and Financial Record," forwarded post free on application.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET 34

R. JAMES HUME, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, and MINING EXCHANGE.
Every description of shares BOUGHT or Sold for cash or account.
Shares continued for responsible parties, from account to account, at market

prices.
WHEAL MARY FLORENCE (Limited).—This mine, from its position, and by
force of discoveries, is likely to create much sensation. Its success being already
assured, full particulars may be had by applying to Mr. J. Hume.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
The shares in the following mines are worth buying at the present prices:—
Tamar Sliver-Lead, Montgomeryshire Lead and Barytes, New Clifford.
Full particulars on application.
Mr. Greene is now in Wales, visiting the Montgomeryshire Lead Mining
District, and will be back in town on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

Bankers—Metropolitan Bank, Cornhill, London.
Tweedy, Williams, and Co., Redruth, Cornwall.

Tweedy, Williams, and Co., Redruth, Cornwall.

JAMES SCOTT AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
J. S. and Co. are SELLERS, for cash or the account, of shares in any of the undermentioned mines, at quoted prices, net:—
Anglo-Brazilian, 16s. 3d.
Bedford Consols, 17s. 6d.
Carn Brea, £18 15s.
Chontales, £3.
Chiverton Moor, £6 2s. 6d.
Chiverton Waley, £4 10s.
Chiverton Valley, £4 10s.
Chifford Amal., £5 17s. 6d.
Chiverton Valley, £4 10s.
Chifford Amal., £5 17s. 6d.
North Downs, £1 8s. 9d.
North Crofty, £2 13s. 6d.
North Treskerby, £1.
North Crofty, £2 13s. 6d.
West Chiverton, £64 15s.
West Charadon, £6 17s. 6d.
West Drake Walls, 19s 9d.
West Wheal Steon, £20.
Wheal Bassot, £67.
Wheal Grenville, £2.
Wh. Mary Ann, £22 10s.
Wheal Grenville, £2.
Wheal Steon, £76.
Wheal Grenville, £2.
£2 12s. 6d.
South Darren, £1 12s. 6d.
Ext Lovell, £8 8s. 9d.
Prince of Wales, £2 13s. 6d.
Wh. Chiverton, £2 17s. 6d.
Wh. Chiverton

respectable references.

J. S. and Co. are in a position to carry over from account to account any reasonable amount of mine stock at the low rate of 5 per cent. per annum, provided to be paid down within 25 per cent. of the current market value,

J. S. and Co. having in their employ several of the most experienced and trust-J. S. and Co. having in their employseveral of the most experienced and trust-worthy mine agents in the United Kingdom, who periodically inspect on their behalf all the bona fide mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, are enable to ac-cord to their friends and clients reliable advice as to the present and future pro-spects of mines they deem worthy the attention of investors. References will be given to the Alliance Bank and the Bank of England.

CHONTALES GOLD COMPANY.—FULL PARTICULARS of the DIFFERENT CLASSES of SHARES can be obtained on application to Mr. J. H. Murchison, No. 8, Austinfriars, E.C.

MR. J. N. MAUGHAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER (Member of the Stock Exchange),
No. 2, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
Transacts business in Railways, Funds, and every description of Mines.
Bankers: Messrs. Lambton and Co.

M. R. E. M. A. N. U. E. L. B. E. A. Z. L. E. Y., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
For some months past I have continued to recommend the purchase of REDMOOR shares. I am very glad to be able to inform those parties who acted on my advice that a very important discovery has been made, which I believe will cause the shares to rise considerably in price.

Member of the Mining Exchange.

R. JAMES STOCKEB,
PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING
EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER in all kinds
of Stock Exchange and Min'ng Securities.

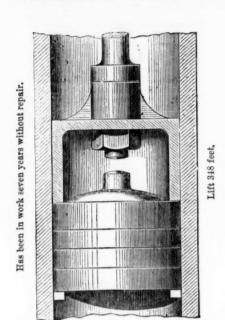
Established Twenty Years.

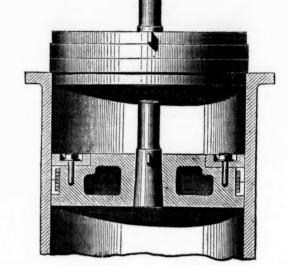
Money promptly advanced on shares.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury

MATHER AND PLATT

MILLWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, AND MACHINE MAKERS, SALFORD IRON WORKS, MANCHESTER.





Metallic Packing expanded out of the Cylinder.

COLD WATER PUMP FOR DEEP LIFTS.

AIR-PUMP BUCKET.

PISTON IN THE CYLINDER.

MATHER and PLATT beg to call the attention of ENGINEERS and USERS of STEAM POWER to their PATENT PISTONS, AIR PUMP BUCKETS, and COLD WATER PUMPS. The estimation in which these Pistons, &c., are held is shown by the fact that 4760 have been made, as well as by the following Testimonials from gentlemen whose large experience and extensive practice enable them to judge of their qualifications:—

"Bridgewater Collieries, Walkden, Bolton-le-Moors, October 26, 1867.

"Gentlemen,—During the last 19 years, commencing in 1848, I have put in upwards of 33 of your patent metallic pistons and pump-buckets, into 49 engines and 20 pumps, under my care at the Bridgewater Trustees' Collieries. I can bear testimony to the very efficient and economical working of the same, and feel confident that with ordinary care they will give general satisfaction, wherever brought into use, possessing, as they do, many practical advantages over other pistons and buckets, being simple, durable, and effective. I have one piston (No. 671) which has been working daily for more than 15 years, one (No. 1586) 10 years, and one (No. 2246) over 7 years, without cost of repairs or trouble of any kind, except occasional cleaning. The smooth and highly polished condition of the cylinders during this length of time convinces me that the action of the metallic packing is so equable and perfect as to render the piston steam-tight and self-adjusting, without producing any appreciable friction. I have had two of your patent metallic pump-buckets working daily for over seven years, one lifting 300 feet, and one 348 feet, and both are yet performing good duty. I am now putting

in one of 10 inches diameter patent buckets, to work 10 strokes, of 8 feet 4 inches per minute, under a pressure of 12 atmospheres, and feel confident of success, thus showing the superiority over other buckets, more especially where long lifts and simplicity are required. I herewith hand you an order for a 53-inch diameter piston and rod complete, also air-pump bucket, 26\frac{3}{4} inches diameter, and rod

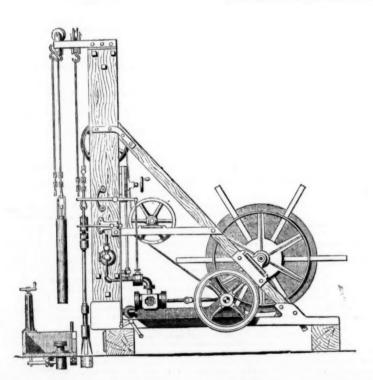
complete. Hoping you will forward the same to these collieries as early as practicable, "Messrs, Mather and Platt, Salford Ironworks, Manchester."

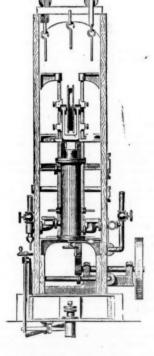
"I remain, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
"JESSE TIMMINS, Colliery Engineer.

"Gentlemen,—I have ordered direct, or included in specifications of engines which I have prepared, upwards of 100 of your pistons and buckets, between the years 1850 and 1867, and I feel convinced they are the best pistons that have come under my notice, and if any proof was wanting as to my opinion of them, it may be found in the fact of my ordering the last 70 inch piston from you for our present works.

"I remain, Gentlemen, yours truly,
"WILLIAM BAILEY.

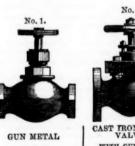
"Messrs. Mather and Platt, Salford Ironworks, Manchester."





M. and P. beg to call attention to their Revised List of Prices of VALVES, TAPS, &c. They also request the notice of Water Companies and Hydraulic Engineers to their IMPROVED SLUICE VALVES for Water. The slides have Gun-metal Facings, are of Wedge form, and when screwed down are tight on both sides:—

No. 9.





GUN METAL
TAPS.
re. Price & s.

TAPS.				WITH GUN VALVES AND	MET	
	T	ric	e.	Bore.	1	Pri
	£		d.	Inches.	£	8
	0	4	0	2	. 1	2
	0	4	6	8	. 1	17
	0	6	0	4	. 2	10
	0	8	6	5	. 3	15
	0	11	0	6	. 4	17
	0	14	0	7	. 6	0
	0	18	0	8	. 7	8
	1	2	6	9	. 8	15
			-	10	. 10	10
				11	. 12	- 5
				12	. 14	0
				14	. 20	0
				16	. 27	0

CAST IRON SLUICE VALVES, WITH GUN METAL FACINGS.

Inc	hes.	£	8.	d.	Inc	hes.	£	R.	d.
2	*********	1	2	6	2		1	10	0
3	*********	1	17	6	3	******	2		0
4		2	15	0	4	******		0	0
5	**********	3	15	0	5			16	0
6	**********	4	17	0	6	******		14	0
7		6	0	0	7	******		14	0
8		7	5	0	8	******			ő
9	**********	8	15	0	9			0	o
10		10	10	0	10	******		6	0
11		12	5	0	11			14	0
12		14	0	0	12	******		4	0
14	**********	20	0	0	14	*******		10	0
16	**********	27	0	0	16	******		A	0
18	**********	35	0	0	18	*******		6	0
					20			16	o
					22	*******		14	o
					24	******		0	ő
					26	*******		14	0
				- 1	28	*******		16	0
					30	*******		6	0
					50	*******	00 00	- 0	0

Improved Patent Earth Boring Machines

A considerable number of these Machines has been in most successful operation for some years in exploring for minera coal and the boring of Artesian wells, for supplying many towns, manufactories, &c., with water. Upwards of 50 bore-holes, from 6 in. to 24 for diameter, representing in all 20,000 ft. of boring, have been sunk in various parts of the world, through rocks of every form and degree of hardness, from the New Red Sandstone to the Igneous formations, as well as Chalk and the London Clay.

The Machine is worked entirely by steam-power, requiring a small boiler, from 6 to 12 horse power, according to diameter of the bore-holes. The framing is made of wood, to render the Machine of easy transport.

The rate of boring is not appreciably decreased as the depth increases, as a flat rope is used in place of rods in the old system.

The attention of those interested in Metallic Mining is called

IMPROVED BUDDLE,

ORE WASHING MACHINE
Which they believe will be found of great benefit

TERMS AND PARTICULARS CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

it W

Original Connespondence.

ON STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS-No. I.

ON STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS—No. I.

SIR,—It is impossible to avoid noticing those disastrous occurrences which occur at short intervals in most colliery and manufacturing districts in this country. Many volumes and papers have been written on the subject, and many scientific investigations made. Even a concise abstract of the papers published, and a description of the various patented inventions, which have been brought out for the prevention of boiler explosions would form a good-sized volume. Some have attributed the bulk of boiler explosions to some mysterious cause, as the formation of gas, &c., or to the exertions of great expansive force during the change from water to the form of steam in the boiler. I have no doubt that many of the readers of the Journa are well acquainted with all the branches of this intricate subject, but at present I wish to direct attention to some very practical matters at present I wish to direct attention to some very practical matter

Innected therewith.

The number of lives lost by those explosions is considerable, and The number of lives lost by those explosions is considerable, and very serious, while the loss of property has certainly been in many cases enormous. The explosion of a single boiler has in certain cases, which could easily be pointed out, entailed a loss upon the owners of 2000l. The loss has, indeed, varied much, but ranged at collieries from 1000l. to 3000l. In connection with many explosions it is quite obvious that they occur soon after the boiler has been under repairs, and only just got to work again. The reason given for this remarkable coincidence is that the old and new work expands upocculis. This conjecture perhaps has some foundation and if unequally. This conjecture, perhaps, has some foundation, and, if so, great caution ought to be used in heating a boiler after repairs, so, great caution ought to be used in heating a boiler after repairs, and in all cases where cooling has taken place during cessation of work. Care ought also to be taken in connecting any boiler where steam has just been got up—that is, the connection ought not to be made suddenly if any great difference exists in the amount of pressure in the various boilers. The sudden introduction of steam into a boiler at a higher pressure, and consequently higher temperature, than that already contained in the boiler, must be attended with considerable danger, and ought to be avoided, if possible; at any rate, much caution should be used in such a case.

It can hardly be doubted that the "technical" education of engineers, firemen, and others would tend most materially to reduce the number of boiler explosions. But it must not be forgotten that the age of a boiler is a most important element of the question, and to work a boiler after it has become through age and use dangerous is

age of a boiler is a most important element of the question, and to work a boiler after it has become through age and use dangerous is the worst policy. It is not only dangerous so far as the lives of men are concerned, but it is a most wasteful course, and entirely opposed to true economy, as there is a danger every moment of losing, not the price of one boiler (say, 1004.), but ten or twenty times that sum. It is quite clear, I say, that this is a most wasteful process. M. E. Gateshead, April 21.

THE SHROPSHIRE COAL FIELD-No. III. FORMATION AND DENUDATION OF STRATA.

FORMATION AND DENUDATION OF STRATA.

SIR,—In treating of the Shropshire Coal Field, let us again look at the foundation before proceeding to examine the superstructure raised upon it. From what has already been advanced, the reader will perceive that good ground exists for supposing that at the close of the Silurian period these recently-formed beds were raised above the sea level, and that dry land existed; indeed, the fact that denudation had been going on to the extent indicated by the missing strata, and unconformability of the two groups of rocks, implies as much, whilst the fossil trees in situ at the base of the coal measure formation in Coalbrookdale proves that dry land, or land at least suited to the character of the carboniferous flora, really did exist. The fact is the first and oldest bit of this British Island, the first rocky headland to rise above the dominion of Neptune, and to defy the ravages of the Silurian sea, yet remains, furrowed into curious forms by waves which have at successive, but far off, periods lashed its sides. The Longmynds, flanked by the rich mining grounds of the Welsh borders, was unquestionably good, dry, solid ground ere the first scrap of terrestial vegetation made its appearance, and at a time when the wide waste of waters, which swept its sides, was but very thinly peopled with inhabitants. Against this primitive old world sea-resisting cliff, Silurian seas subsequently laid down their sediment, together with those successive forms of marine life, which afterwards multiplied and ingressed so abundantly. But we have only to defere

sisting cliff, Silurian seas subsequently laid down their sediment, together with those successive forms of marine life, which afterwards multiplied and increased so abundantly. But we have only to do with those which serve to conduct us up by stages to the coal measures themselves, and in which Nature has, as we have seen, defaced some of her pages, and torn out others from that great stone book on which she had inscribed her history.

One of these gaps, we have already said, is indicated by the unconformability of the Silurian flooring, to form which generation after generation of living forms toiled and died, and contributed their various habitations to the work. Through periods of long duration forests of crinoids flourished upon their slender shafts, spreading their little nets for food, and bowing their heads at the pressure of the passing wave. To millions upon millions of these flower-like creations were added the chain and other coral forms, the relics of which lie like autumn leaves upon the weather-beaten limestone banks; also like autumn leaves upon the weather-beaten limestone banks; also that curious class of floaters—the orthocerities—the first of chambered shells, the curled euomphilus, and the still higher class of crusbered shells, the curled enomphilus, and the still higher class of crustaceano. To fill up the gap that succeeds this Silurian flooring and the coal measures, to study the intermediate links of missing strata, we must go to the Upper Ludlow rocks, to the passage beds connecting them with the Old Red Sandstone, and compel the "bone beds"—those graveyards of a missing fauna—to become witnesses of the ravages committed by denudation. It is no part of our present business, however, to produce these lost links, and we pass on to observe the character of some of the coal measures themselves, and the order in which they lie.

the character of some of the coal measures themselves, and the order in which they lie.

Since our last we have seen a section by Mr. Beete Jukes, showing how the coal measures rest upon denuded strata of Silurian shale near Trindle Gate, just east of Dudley. The shale lies horizontally, and is described as ending in a moderately sloped cliff, against which the sandstone of the coal measures abutted, while they reposed conformably and horizontally on other beds of shale, which continued beneath them. Where the lamination of the sandstone met the Silurian cliff it became oblique, from conforming to its slope, whilst near to the cliff. and for some yards from it, were pebbles, mostly of near to the cliff, and for some yards from it, were pebbles, mostly of white quartz, and some rolled pieces of ironstone. As Mr. Jukes remarks, in this special case we see the nature of the relation between the coal measures and the Silurian rocks of the South Staffordshire coal field; we see that the Silurian rocks were greatly denuded and worn away, and cliffs and hollows formed in them, on, against, and over which the coal measures were deposited. Mr. Jukes also speaks of some of the lower coal measure beds being of a red colour, which he says might have led to a speculation that the Old Red Sandstone he says might have let us a special to came in, but for the fact that the true coal measures are known to exist both above and below. It is surprising how very closely this description of the lower coal measures answers to the state of things at Lincoln Hill. The first few feet of strata above the Wenlock limestone at Lincoln Hill consists, as we have shown, of sandstone and pebbles, succeeded by coal and ironstone seams, not worth working. The first workable seam of coal met with is the "Lancashire Ladies," and the first workable ironstone is the Crawstone, both being uncertain, and by no means continuous throughout the field. But the mass of

and there, a little above, the beds are more coloured, from an admixture of protoxide of iron, and a little reddish purple mud occurs, the spoil, no doubt, brought from some Old Red Sandstone cliff, then remaining above the waves on the south. The same waves appear to have brought a portion of vegetable or mineral matter also, for in the beds now being quarried, beds which connect the two series of rocks, we observed only last week blocks of sandstone of a deep brown colour, strongly in particular. colour, strongly impregnated with a substance resembling petroleum It may be interesting before proceeding further to notice some of the first forms of vegetation as they make their appearance in this coal field, and which evidently grew and flourished in places where their remains now are found. They were those curious aquatic plants whose roots are so familiar under the name of Stigmaria, plants

and by no means continuous throughout the field. But the mass of sand and gravel first drifted in upon the denuded surface of the Silurian beds was chiefly quartz, which became so cemented together by the same silicious material as to form a very hard rock. Here

and there, a little above, the beds are more coloured, from an admix-

which appear to have found suitable soils in the mud, or silt, of the lagoons left by the retirement of the Silurian sea; it is quite certain that they were not floated here with the material forming the shale and sand rock in which they are found, but that they grew and became entombed in the sand, which even now retains the most beautiful easts of their sleader which were now retains the most beautiful easts of their sleader which were now retains the most beautiful easts of their sleader which were now retains the most beautiful easts of their sleader which were now retains the most beautiful easts of their sleader which were now retains the most beautiful easts. came entombed in the sand, which even now retains the most beautiful casts of their slender spiral rootlets. As we proceed, however, we shall find evidence to show that whilst some of the Shropshire coal seams were formed of vegetation which first flourished in wet, boggy situations, and was then succeeded at intervals by mud and sand drifts that covered it up, others were the result of vegetation which flourished on high grounds at a distance, and which then was carried down by streams, and buried where we now find it. At present we have chiefly to do with the fact that the sea bottom was at the period alluded to sufficiently elevated to allow of the growth of vegetation, and with the evidence that by some means or other these plant-growing flats were subject to freshets, which brought burdens of vegetation, and with the evidence that by some means or other these plant-growing flats were subject to freshets, which brought burdens of sand and mud, which they spread over them. The fact of this sediment having been so fine, with so few pebbles intervening, and its being so free from any remains which imply a marine agency, bespeaks not only a large extent of high land to supply such denuded material, but also the existence of great rivers, which, descending from mountainous districts, laid down the coarser portion of their gravel upon their waters being checked, and then spread out over alluvial plains the finer portion of the transported material.

It is thus that some of the ironstones were formed which have contributed so much to the wealth and activity of this district. To up.

tributed so much to the wealth and activity of this district. To understand their formation we must consider it as having first existed in a state of sediment, brought down by rivers in times of flood, and in a state of sediment, brought down by rivers in times of flood, and thrown at their embouchures either upon plant-growing flats or upon beds of inland lakes, where heaps of vegetable soil, brought in a similar manner, lay undergoing decay, and where it met with conditions suitable for the production of carbonate of iron, such as we now find. Mr. Hunt, Keeper of Mining Records, having instituted a series of experiments to illustrate the production of these clay ironstones, shows how decomposing vegetable matter prevents the further oxidation of the pro-salts of iron by taking a portion of its oxygen to form carbonic acid. He says—"Under the conditions necessary for the production of the coal distributed among the associated sand, silt, and mud, the decomposition of the vegetable matter would necessarily form carbonic acid among other products; this carbonic acid, mixed with the water, would spread with it over areas of different dimensions, according to circumstances, forming salts and meeting with sions, according to circumstances, forming salts and meeting with the protoxide of iron in solution, it would unite with the protoxide and form a carbonate of iron. The carbonate of iron in solution would mingle with any fine detritus which might be held in mechawould mingle with any nine detritus which might be held in mechanical suspension in the same water, and under favourable conditions would be thrown down mingled with the mud, hence the rich nodules of ironstone now soughtafter. It is surprising how few fossil remains other than plants occur in the lower measures, looking at the vast number of preceding and also of immediately succeeding periods. Very few specimens, indeed, of animal remains occur in these riverborne sediments, but a beautiful species of a freshwater cypris, a bivalve of a similar genus to those found in modern ponds and lakes, appears to have swarmed around the decaying plants. They appear appears to have swarmed around the decaying plants. They appear to have remained unaffected by the process going on around them, by which vegetation was converted into coal, and loose sand into hard rock; for their little polished coverings look as bright and brown as when they contained their living forms—a million of ages since.

JOHN RANDALL, F.G.S.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY, AND THE PATENT LAWS.

SIR,-The announcement in last week's Journal of three new ap plications for patents for coal-cutting machinery affords a very reliable proof that none of the machines yet brought forward are worthy of being considered perfect, more especially as the applications are all made by gentlemen whose names are well known in connection with the same class of invention. To the public and the patent agents this may be no disadvantage, but I think that it shows that inventors are compelled to pay enormous amounts to protect useless inventions, the consequence being that the inventor who really does discover anything useful is interfered with by the existence of innumerable patents for inventions which it would be impossible to apply to any practical purpose. I also saw in last week's Journal that the Inventors' Institute and several other societies are going to seek the amendment of the Present Laws; but, upon reading their catalogue of evils, and re-medies for evils, I think that the Inventors' Institute would promote the inventor's interest much more by agitating for the abolition of the patent laws altogether. The Inventors' Institute has always based its operations upon a fallacious argument—that the rights of inven-tors and the rights of authors would be more closely assimilated by giving additional privileges to inventors, whereas the fact is that it is because the law has already attempted to give inventors more pri-vileges than can be secured to them, or than they are entitled to, that

inventors have so much reason to complain.

If the Inventors' Institute would endeavour to understand the interests of their members, they would learn that what inventors want is to have less promised to them, with the security that what is wanted will be given. They say that authors have the privileges already which inventors desire, which is, no doubt, true, although the privileges which authors possess are certainly not those asked for on behalf of inventors. If a man writes a book on chemistry, for example, he has a copy-right in that book, but not in all works on chemistry, and so strictly is this carried out that, even if the book describes something entirely right in that book, but not in all works on chemistry, and so strictly is this carried out that, even if the book describes something entirely new and unknown, there is nothing in the law of copyright to prevent another author from competing with him by publishing another book on the same subject, and embodying the same ideas. As an example, I will refer to "Dual Arithmetic," which has been invented and described by Mr. Oliver Byrne, and which is claimed to possess the enormous advantage that calculations can be performed by it which are impracticable by other means. Now, supposing that I learn this new system of dual arithmetic, the law does not prevent me from writing a treatise upon it, although, if I be also an arithmetician, the probability is that I shall be able to produce a better book than the original, and displace it. Upon the same principle, Mr. Byrne's second edition would be better than my first, and so on until perfection is attained, Mr. Byrne retaining for ever the honour of the discovery, but receiving profit only in proportion to the utility (according to the estimation of the public) of his labours in securing the object aimed at—that of enabling the public to derive practical advantage from his discovery. With works of fiction the same argument applies, but the author's profit depends upon the amount of pleasure, not of advantage, which the public derive.

Now, to place inventors upon the same footing as authors (and this I conceive to be most desirable), the Patent Laws must be at once abolished, and an extended system of designs registration substituted, and there would then be no reason why invention-right for 42 years should not he secured by simple registration at the same cost (5s.) as copyright is now granted. But this would be going a step too far for the patent agents and lawyers, and we, therefore, have such schemes as that of the Inventors' Institute, for paying fees by instalments, examining inventions before granting patents, and for doing various other things, the effect of wh

at present. If we really substitute invention-right, such as would be secured by designs registration for the patent system, which even the Inventors' Institute admits is cumbersome, exorbitantly costly, affords imperfect security to the inventor, and leads to expensive and vexatious litigation, there will be no necessity for "instituting a special tribunal for dealing with disputed questions of invention-right," and every inventor will be rewarded according to his merit. If any evidence be required of this, I need only refer to the numerous inventions (for they are quite as much inventions as those which now form the subject of patents), and request those who would bolster up the iniquit-ous Patent Laws by attempts to amend them, to point out a dozen cases in which designs registration has led to the evils complained of in connection with patents.

As to the coal-cutting patents, which may be taken as a fair sam As to the coal-cutting patents, which may be taken as a fair sample of the "expensive, vexatious, and cumbersome character of the litigation attending disputed questions of patent right," I think that even those most infatuated with the Patent Laws will admit that not one of the inventions protected is of practical utility, although each is obstructive to other inventors. Now, had each of the contrivances been registered as a design only, and, in truth, they are nothing more,

(as was admitted at the trial of Firth against Ridley), the litigation would not have taken place, the whole of the inventors now working in direct opposition to each other would have been engaged in healthy competition with the money uselessly wasted in patents and litigation at their disposal for perfecting the invention, and the public would long ere this had the advantage of a practically useful coal-cutting machine, which may now be unattainable for the next ten years, owing to seek inventor hear tree pears, owing the seek inventor hear tree. machine, which may now be unattainable for the next ten years, owing to each inventor being compelled to avoid every idea which has previously been claimed, no matter how vaguely, under the Patent Laws. No one desires more than myself that inventors should be secured all the protection they are entitled to, but I am convinced that patents, except in the shape of protection of designs, are alike prejudicial to inventors and the public. It is quite as easy to protect the inventor, if not infinitely more so, without the Patent Laws than with them. They should, therefore, be abolished at once, and every inventor should be protected for one particular invention and no more, by simple registration and a five-shilling fee. To prevent invention-right being secured to prevent the working of a process, it should be provided that twelve months' disuse should make it public property, and general designs should be invalid—that no one should be permitted to secure an invention-right for "a combination of acids and alkalies," but he might secure such right for a "combination of carbonate of ammonia and hydrochloric acid" for any particular purpose, as that would leave (say) "carbonate of soda and hydrochloric acid," or "carbonate of soda and hydrochloric acid," for the same purpose, provided it were found potash and nitric acid," for the same purpose, provided it were found equally applicable, or even an inferior substitute for the original compound. Such rights would not be obstructive; they would place the proprietors of mechanical, chemical, and industrial inventors in the same position as authors, and the inventor could afford to grant the right to use his discovery at a price that would make it not worth the while of anyone to defraud him. By this means all classes would be benefited, both socially and pecuniarily, including the now over-protected individual, the— INVENTOR,

STEEL FROM PIG-IRON.

SIR,—I have been manufacturing and selling cast-steel, possessing all the qualities named by Mr. Miller in last week's Journal, ever since oct., 1849, this cast-steel being prepared direct from pig-iron. Some years after I had carried my process into practical commercial operation a travesty upon it appeared, called the "Uchatius," or Atomic Patent process, which was so far atomic that it never did an atom of good in the manufacture of steel. So I had sixteen years the start of the Coatbridge manufacturers.

ROBERT MUSHET, **Cluttenlam**, 4 mil 20**. Cheltenham, April 20.

THE TIN TRADE.

SIR,—As it may be interesting to the readers of your Journal to know the exact production of tin from the mines in the Island of Banca, I beg to inform you that for the year 1867 it has been 70,285 peculs, or 140,570, slabs, equal to about 4260 tons.

The production for the last eight years has been as follows:—

1867	140,570	slabs,	equal	to 4260	tons.	
1866		, ,,	"	4807	99	
1865		1 11	22	4182	20	
1864			**	4907	2.9	
1863			**	5817	22	
1862			99	4266	**	
1861			22	5243	99	
1860			**	5019	**	
Pattendam Annil 90	Τ.			OUTEN	* *	1

IMPROVEMENT IN LEAD SMELTING.

SIR,-A few weeks ago I saw in the Journal the enquiry of "Mining Engineer," and of Mr. Charles Pengilly, for particulars about an improved ore hearth, said to have been invented at Lead Hills. As the reply of "M. E." was, I think, very unsatisfactory, and Mr. Charles Pengilly has not replied to it at all, I take the liberty of supplying

Pengilly has not replied to it at all, I take the liberty of supplying "F. W. P." with a few particulars on this subject from my note-book. On my seeing the letter from "Mining Engineer" (?), some little while ago, I was induced to take steps to satisfy myself as to the truth and value of what he stated, and I dare say "F. W. P." will be somewhat surprised when I tell him (what probably, it may be, though, he inferred from the very curt and suspicious reply of "M. E.") that the thing so extelled is a "myth," and that it, and the great doings proclaimed of it, exist only in the imagination of "M. E." and his compeers. All that can be discovered at these works is an old Scotch hearth, built with the large solid lumps of cast-iron, weighing about 50 cwts., set on solid masonry work, and enclosed with masonry; and the "great invention" is a projection, a little further inward than usual, of the casting set over the blast-pipe. But even this slight modification, which appears to be quite new there, is a very old plan in some of the smelting-works in the North of England, and may or may not be an advantage—there are arguments both for and against it. They smelt from 20 cwts. of ore (assaying up to 78 per cent.) on this famous hearth from 11 cwts. to 13 cwts. of lead (running from 17 cwts. to 22 cwts., of lead in a shift of 10 hours), and they consume not less than 14 cwts.

from 11 cwts. to 13 cwts. of lead (running from 17 cwts. to 22 cwts. of lead in a shift of 10 hours), and they consume not less than 1½ cwts. of coal and 8 bushels of pent in a shift for their best ore; and as to its continuousness, being of the build described, "F.W.P.," if a practical man, can easily judge of the length of time it would be proper to continue it in work if good lead were a leading object. I think 10 hours at a time quite enough for it.

Judging from the very primitive state of things as a whole at this place, there is great scope for improvement before they are on a par of efficiency with the smelting works in the North of England. The address by which "F. W. P." will find the works where this old English plan has been adopted, and announced to the world as an "important invention, is Lead Hills, Dumfrieshire, Scotland; and should he visit them, with sufficient good luck to gain admission and find the object of his search, I shall be glad to hear through the Journal how he finds things to agree there with these few extracts from my note-book.—April 22,

OBSERVER.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING-AS A SCIENCE, AND SOURCE OF COMMERCIAL WEALTH.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING—AS A SCIENCE, AND SOURCE OF COMMERCIAL WEALTH.

SIR,—Glogfach Mine, in Cardiganshire, was the first mine in that county to which a steam-engine was applied for the purpose of pumping the water. This mine is situate about 15 miles south-east of Aberystwith, on a high hill on the south bank of the River Ystwyth, in the sum of the south bank of the River Ystwyth, in the sum of the south bank of the River Ystwyth, in the sum of the south bank of the River Ystwyth, in the sum of the south bank of the River Ystwyth, in the sum of the sum those who were favourable to that way of reasoning, to prove that the bodies of ore in Cardiganshire declined in depth; in fact, it was quoted and used as a triumphant refutation of all opinions to the contrary, and the mine was abandoned or suspended, and it continued in this state for many years, until pressure from Lord Lisburne caused the works to be resumed, and by the sinking of Skinner's shaft a few fathoms the lode again opened out to its former value. In this fact we have an instructive lesson with respect to abandoning mines too

soon, or coming to general conclusions without the necessary proof. Guided by this light, it is not unreasonable to suppose that, should the present body of ore, now so profitable, decline, by sinking deeper other courses of ore of equal value may be met with, and that the Glogfawr and Esgaer-y-Mwyn lodes, by a parity of reasoning, may, in all probability, hold great and profitable masses of lead far below any of the present workings. For miles to the west and east of this point these lodes are to be seen cropping up in the rocks of Ystandmuerie and Cwmystwith, bearing lead ore at the very surface; and it is only reasonable to suppose these are true indications of good mining ground. The Glogfach Mine in modern times was discovered by the country people while cutting turf, only at the depth of a few feet, and immediately under the turbary they came upon large solid masses of lead ore. This must have taken place about 50 years ago. The fact was related to me by old miners, who saw the old trenches, which had some very ancient mining tools in them. There was a dispute about the ground, as Lord Lisburne was said to have let it to two parties, and possession was only kept vi et armis, and by the consumption of a large quantity of porter, which was delivered on the spot in barrels; and the tap was kept going day and night with great regularity, until one of the contending parties found it too hot to keep up the contention, and the mine has been worked profitably at invervals from that day to this, owing to its solidity and silver. This is, perhans, the most profitable ore in Cardidganshire. M. E. at invervals from that day to this, owing to its solidity and silver This is, perhaps, the most profitable ore in Cardiganshire. M. F.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS OF MINING.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS OF MINING.

Sir,—I am glad to see mining beginning to wear a brighter aspect. The commercial panic and crisis is rapidly becoming a thing of the past; confidence is being restored, and all business people seem to be actuated by fresh hope and energy. The exaggerated statements made by a certain part of the community, who sought popularity thereby, who are remarkably fond of having the power to give from the pockets of other people, are beginning to lack credence. That great philanthropic movement, "The Cornwall County District Fund," established to keep the bodies and souls of some many thousand of starving people together (while the parish rates were only at the average rate of several years past) has during the whole time of its existence been able to get rid of only 22161. 15s. 3d.; and although its managers have amused themselves by glving hundreds of pounds to people who desired to emigrate, amounting in some cases to 121. 10s., and even to 161, per head, it has in hand nearly one-half of all the money which it has begged from the world, and how to dispense with which forms an enigma hard to solve. But although it is evident that times were not so had as represented, it is true that we have much better prospects of prosperity than we had two years ago. The price of tin is 17t, per ton more than it was a year and nine months ago, and the price of copper ore has considerably advanced within the last few months; and although it may be a long time before we shall obtained the high prices for minerals which prevailed three or four years ago. The position of the price of copper ore has considerably advanced within the last few months; and although it may be a long time before we shall obtained basis; if the agents in mines can be allowed to purchase the best articles in the cheapest markets, see they have the quantity they pay for, and sell their produce to the highest bidders. The last meeting at Wheal Stonought to go some way to open the eyes of adventurers who are not merchants, and direct

that they never had scales to test the weight of the materials brought on the mine. But if we let the past go, as we cannot recall it, and begin afresh, mining has nothing to fear.

It will be found throughout the country that parties who monopolise the supplies and produce of our mines do not hold more than one-twentieth of the shares; and, of course, they charge their own prices, and make hay while the sun shines. But when people pay for coal they must not be supplied with rubbish, and the prices should in all cases be ascertained before castings, &c., are received on the nine.

I give the following to show the disposition of parties to charge high prices. Since North Wheal Crofty account, the agents advertised for tenders for a 28-in, cylinder and a few connections belonging thereto, and the tenders received from three highly respectable firms were as follows—3171., 2881, 10s., and 1961, when, of course, the lowest tender was accepted. Now, if people will thus expose their love for being paid so much above a fair price when tendering, what sort of a price would they charge if they had an order with nothing said about the price, as is the case in most mines? Had that been doon in this instance, it hink the adventurers would have but little change, if any, out of 4001.

Redruth, April 22.

PRINCE OF WALLES MINE.

PRINCE OF WALES MINE.

SIR.—Having been applied to in consequence of an advertisement which appeared in the Mining Journal of last week, in reference to a detailed report of this mine, will you permit me to state that, as I have not had an opportunity of inspecting the operations since the laying open of the discovery at the 55 fm. level, I have had no means of arriving at any opinion as to the future prospects, other than the highly favourable one which I am enabled to form from a weekly perusal of the trustworthy reports of the agents of the company.

Devon Great Consols, April 22.

James Richards.

Meetings of Public Companies.

BAST WHEAL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Thursday,
Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.
The statement of accounts showed a cash balance of 1571, 15s, 11d, and a balance of liabilities over assets of 3331, 13s, 6d.
The agent's report was read, as follows:—

The statement of accounts showed a cash balance of 1571, 152, 11d., and a balance of liabilities over assets of 3332, 13s, 6d.

The agent's report was read, as follows:—

April 21.—I beg to sond you the following report of the present state of the mine for the consideration of the general meeting, to be held on the 23d inst. The wince in the bottom of the 66 has been communicated with the 77 some time since, and four men are now stoping the lode cast of the winze, which is worth 4t, per fathom. In the 88 the north hole was interaceted by the cross-cut, where we expected it, and found it to be 2½ ft. wide, and although disordered by the ciwan and slide at the point of intersection of the present of the present of the following the foll

Capt. RICHARDS, in explanation of the different points of operation Capt, Richards, in explanation of the different points of operation by the working plan, said that the elvan course was 9 ft. wide. The lode, in his opinion, at this point was whole to surface; in fact, it was entirely new ground to surface. The middle lode, in the 10e, isworth for ore 1½ ton per fathom, and likely to be in whole ground to surface also; the 130 was the main point of the present working, and it might take a fortnight more to come under the 88 and 100 fm. levels. The adit on the north lode is cleared to the old shaft, and the further this adit was opened out the greater the depth on the lode, and the better the backs opened out. At 01d Whoal Russell, on a parallel lode, at 16 fathoms deep, they had a lode worth 6 tons per fm.; these lodes were precisely similar, and he (Capt, Richards) thought that in a little further driving cast they would

meet with similar results. The lode in the district generally made ore shallow. At this point they were about 350 or 400 fms, from the engine-shaft. To develope this lode they would require water-power, which could be obtained on application to the Duke of Bedford, and paying a small water charge; and it would be necessary to erect a 60-ft. water-wheel.

Mr. MILFORD asked Capt. Richards whether the working cost could not be reduced, the estimate of ore being only about 400f., while the cost exceeded 1500f.? Capt. RICHARDS thought not, while the present points of operation were being developed.—Mr. PETER WATSON said that during the past four months the mine had been under water; they had now got the water out, and were getting ore in the 130 fathom level.

Mr. MILFORD thought that the working cost might be reduced.—Captain RICHARDS said that the cross-cuts were entirely in dead ground, and at any point most important discoveries might be made.—Mr. P. WATSON thought that the returns might exceed the estimate by 300f.—Mr. MILFORD, speaking for the committee, considered that if Capt. Richards saw no means of reducing the working cost a call of 7s. per share would be necessary.

A SHAREHOLDER asked whether it would be worth while going on unless the points now being worked for developed profitably in the course of the next three months? Holders of shares were being pressed in all directions, and their shares at the present time commanded a small price on the market.

Mr. P. WATSON said he remembered the shares being done at 6d., and he afterwards sold them at 30f. per share.

In reply to a shareholder, Capt. Richards said that he considered the north lode worth all the rest of the sett.—Mr. F. G. Lane thought that unless the deeper workings.

A call of 7s. per share was made, and it was resolved that the committee be

lode worth all the rest of such prospects were better at the next general meeting it would be best to stop, and all prospects were better at the next general meeting it would be best to stop. A call of 7s. per share was made, and it was resolved that the committee be empowered to press for the payment of all calls in arrear, and, if necessary, take legal steps for their recovery.

The committee were re-elected, and, in reply to a vote of thanks, the CHAIRMAN said that the shareholders had every reason to be satisfied with the management of Capt. Richards, as the committee were, the more especially when it was considered that he (Capt. Richards) had only had the control of the property about nine months, of which time the deeper workings had been under water, about four months,—The proceedings then terminated.

WEST WHEAL KITTY MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held at the company' office, 71, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS in the chair.

Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS in the chair.
The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.
The statement of accounts showed a debit balance of 5231.11s.5d., and a balance of liabilities over assets of 4301.4s. 9d.
The agent's report was read, as follows:—

and a balance of liabilities over assets of 430l. 4s, 9d,

The agent's report was read, as follows:—

April 20.—Since the meeting, held on Dec. 4 last, we have driven the deep adit level west about 2 fathoms, in which the lode has improved in appearance, being in the present end 4 feet wide, and worth for tin and copper rather over 3l, per fathom. The middle adit level has been driven west 5 fathoms, the lode in the end being 10 ft. wide, containing tin throughout, making its value for the whole width about 20l, per fathom. We have cut through the lode in the shallow adit level about 15 fathoms behind the middle adit end, where the lode is 2 feet wide, kindly in appearance, and producing a little tin. We have about 5 tons of that surface, which would have been returned if we had had a fall stream of water for the stamping-mills. Our present operations consist in driving the middle adit level, on the north part of the lode, by six men, and stoping the back of the same by four men. We could at once raise double the quantity of the water on about 40 ft. Just below our present stamping-mills, on which a water-wheel, with 20 heads of stamps, might be erected for about 300l. (or the amount which the vertical for the origin-chouse of a steam stamping-mills would cost), and where the vertical for the origin-chouse of a steam stamping-mills, on which a water-wheel, with 20 heads of stamps, might be erected for about 300l. (or the amount which the vertical for the water, &c., would be very easy. Should we adopt this mode of working, and drive the three adits west on the course of the lode, we should very soon get the mine into a profitable state of working. Should our tin ground so far improve that we could not return the quantity of ore produced, by water, we should still be able, in all probability, to make profits, which would enable us to erect steam-power without the aid of calls. The best tin ground in the middle adit is 15 fathoms ahead of the shallow adit end, and about 140 fathoms in advance of the deep adit end

shareholders.—Joseph Vivian.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the accounts and report, said that it must be considered by all present that the report just read was of a most satisfactory character, but the recent dry weather had retarded the operations at the mine. Under more favourable circumstances the returns of tin would have been considerably greater. With reference to the property, there could be but one opinion, and he had very much pleasure in submitting the statements now before the meeting for adoption and circulation.

In reply to a shareholder, Capt. Evans expressed his entire confidence in the future of the property, and suggested that more men should be put on to drive the middle adit.

The report and accounts were received and adopted, and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

The report and accounts are was made, and the most economical mode of A lengthened discussion then took place as to the most economical mode of orking, and Capt. Evans promised that every economy should be exercised. A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The fourth general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Wednesday,
Mr. George Noakes, F.G.S., in the chair.
Mr. H. L. Phillips (managing director) read the notice conven-

Mr. H. L. PHILLIPS (managing director) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that at the last general meeting it was agreed that the future meetings of the shareholders should be held half-yearly, and that the accounts should likewise be made up half-yearly. In carrying out the understanding referred to, it has not been practicable to have the first meeting under that arrangement at an earlier period than the present, because, in the first place, the board had not received the requiste information from the mines; and, secondly, in making up the accounts it was found expedient to continue them down from Feb. 28 to June 30 in the form which had been previously adopted, so that they might from that date be commenced upon the principle of a distinct half-yearly account, in the form of a statement of profit and loss for the six months ending Dec. 31. The directors are of opinion that this form will best enable the shareholders to judge of the results of each half-year's working of the omines during that period; and have put to the debit of plant and machinery account such proportion of the disbursements as were expended upon new plant and machinery. It is intended in future statements of profit and loss to charge the total expenditure to that account, excepting, as in the present instance, expenditure upon objects of a permanent character. The directors would have been happy if this first statement of profit and loss had shown a profitable result; but although the balance of that account is unfavourable, they do not feel discouraged, because it is to be accounted for partly by the unsettled political condition of the country, which caused the dispersion of the labourers; and partly because the new management had not been long enough in operation to bring about the profitable results intelpated. The legal proceedings which had been taken in New Granada, relative to some portions of the company, the directors are advised that it would be desirable in the first place to develope the atthough the two former have as yet failed to produce sufficient gold to meet the current expenditure; but Mr. Rouch states that he hopes to obtain results of the Juan Criollo Mine. There are 18 heads of stamps now erected at La Salada, and 12 heads each at the Maria Dama and Juan Criollo Mines, and Mr. Rouch, in his last communication, states that he hopes to have three additional milis erected by the end of May, and three more by the end of the year. At Frontino operations have been conducted upon a limited scale, principally with the view of keeping the property free from encroachment. It is the intention, however, of Mr. Rouch to gradually extend those operations, and there is every prospect of his doing so with favourable results. Mr. Rouch and Mr. Carlos Grieff are preparing a joint detailed report on the operations of the Bollvia mines for the past year. This report will state the nature of the work that will be laid out for the onsulng year, and the probable results which may be expected. Mr. Rouch states that this report will no doubt be considered very satisfactory. Mr. Rouch also states that after the report upon the operations of the past year is made up he intends to forward the monthly detailed information requested of him; but that until he had effected very considerable changes in the administration of the company's affairs, it had not been practicable to issue such regular information as would convey any accurate idea of the nature and prospects of the various points in operation.

The profit and loss account from July 1 to Dec. 31 shows that the gold sold during that period had realised 38:64. Ss., making (since the formation of the company) a total of 19,6751, Os. 9d. The amount carried to the debit of the profit and loss new account is 32:821. 10s. 7d.

The CHAIRMAN said he wished it were in his power to report the

The CHAIRMAN said he wished it were in his power to report the attainment of the brilliant success that was predicted at the commence-ment of the company; that, however, had not been realised, nor, ined, had those results which were anticipated at the last meeting. Th om their experience, how frequently in these foreign countries un nutingencies arose which rendered impossible the achievement of that to time seemed more than probable. There were, probably, one or two deed, had those results which were anticipated at the last meeting. They knew, from their experience, how frequently in these foreign countries unforeseen contingencies arose which rendered impossible the achievement of that which at the time seemed more than probable. There were, probably, one or two redeeming features in the present aspect of their affairs, which, although not equal to the results expected at the outset, yet were exceedingly satisfactory. The pre-

sont management commenced in the year 1867, when there were debte against the company amounting to over 10002, but at the end of that year that had been paid off, and there was a balance in hand of 28000, the amount remitted to Mr. billahing the credit of the company in New Granada; so far it was satisfactory, but it would have been not brim, if is had been possible for him to have said the mines were now been to him, if is had been possible for him to have said the mines were now cleared. During 1867 many circumstances had occurred which it seems had interrupted the regularity of the correspondence from the mines. He was exceedingly disappointed at this not receiving regular information, because it because it is a source of great disastification among the sharcholders that this information had not been communicated, but, unfortunately, the board did not receive any objects of the control of the control of the property of the control of

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday,
Mr. HENRY HAYMEN in the chair.
Mr. JOHN E. DAWSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors (which appeared in last week's Journal) was taken as read.

Journal) was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said the report of the directors had been in the hands of the shareholders some days, and, therefore, he would not, upon this occasion, detain the meeting to any length by drawing attention to the position of the company, its past history, and its inture prospects. In the first place he wished to introduce to the shareholders their worthy superlutendent and consulting engineer, Capt. T. Treloar, under whose auspices the mine had been since the formation of the company. Capt. Treloar had returned to this country to recruit his health after very considerable services on behalf of this company, and after having gone through many difficulties he did not anticipate when the property was originally purchased. When looking at the past events in connection with Brazil and its war with Paraguay, he (the Chairman) thought some allowance should be made for the shortcomings, as compared with the computations made at the outset of the enterprise; looking at the enormous amount of work accomplished up to the present time, and to the small amount of capital expended—looking, too, to the fact that there would probably in a very short time be an increased force and an improvement in the percentage of the stone, there were good reasons to believe that the enterprise would soon be brought into a satisfactory position. The two points which had militated against their successful progress had been the falling off in the productiveness of the stone, and the war with Paraguay, which had abstracted abour. As regards the falling off in the quality of the stone, the directors were very glad to be able to inform the shareholders that by the last mail intelligence was received that the productive character of the stone, the directors were very glad to be able to inform the shareholders that by the last mail intelligence was received that the productive character of the stone had improved at the various points of operation in the mine; and he believed that the amount of loss shown was not actual los The CHAIRMAN said the report of the directors had been in the charges in the monthly expenditure should be charged against revenue. He believed if that principle were adopted in every company, it would be better for all parties, and enable shareholders from time to time to realise the actual value of their investments. With regard to the future of this company, he believed they would be enabled in a very few weeks, or certainly within the next three months, to show a very different state of affairs. The report dealt with the must be of the mine, and it was a most able report—he (the chairman) was alluding to the report from Brazil; and, therefore, he need not trouble them with any further remarks of his own, but would move that the report and account be received and adopted. He would be most happy to answer any question that any shareholder might put to Capt. Treloar—or rather communicate his answer, as Capt. Treloar was suffering from a very severe domestic bereavement, he was totally unable to make a long speech. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. Hisskett seconded the proposition.

Mr. VILLESBOISNET saw by the balance-sheet that there had been an advance made to the company of 6001., and no doubt since that time the amount had been somewhat increased. There was no question they would be able to borrow the money at the present moment at a very easy rate of interest, having such a fine back as the present body of shareholders. As to Capt. Treloar, they all offered him their congratulations for having been so truthful in his reports. The company was carried on in such a straightforward way that teverybody's mouth was closed, and, therefore, all the shareholders had to do was to approve. He looked forward to a very successful issue; and he only hoped that their Chairman would be careful with the funds, and keep the company out of debt, for by that means, with an improvement in thequality of the stone, they would be an one in a position to realise profits and pay dividends.

The CHAIRMAN explained that he had not, in his opening remarks, referred to the Fundao lodes, which would take some t

to-day in tendering Captain Thomas Treloar their most cordial thanks for the valuable services he had rendered in the interest of the company. He (the Chairman) had stated upon a previous occasion, and when Capt. Treloar was not present, and he would repeat it now, that it might be possible to get as good a man, but it was utterly impossible to get a better. (Hear, hear.) He had much pleasure in moving that their best thanks be presented to Capt. Treloar To the able manner in which he had carried out this undertaking, in spite of great difficulties it had been impossible to foresee when the mines were purchased.

The proposition was put and carried with acclamation.
Capt. THOMAS TRELOAR (who was warmly received) stated that if he were standing before the shareholders under different circumstances nothing would have afforded him a greater pleasure then to enter fally into a description of the mine, and advert to its condition and prospects, but under the present circumstances he was totally unable to do so. All he could say was that he was much obliged to the shareholders, individually and collectively, for their vote of thanks, and he assured them if they had but a little more patience every thing would come all right. They were suffering from want or force, but the war with Paraguay was, no deubt, practically at an end. As to the lode in the old workings, sufficient of it had been seen to know that it was all right.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

CAPULA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders will be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Canon-street, on Wednesday, when the report and accounts, of which the subjoined are abstracts, will be submitted:—

Leaving credit balance £ 1,316 0 11

Interested in the mine will have no cause to regret the amount expended, as it is a good speculation.

In conclusion, the directors congratulate the shareholders on the improved position of affairs, but remark, as it is necessary to pay in London the money required at the mine in advance, they will be under the necessity of calling for 2s. 6d, per share in the course of next month. The increasing returns from the mines will, they hope, enable them ere long to announce that the undertaking the self-sumporting.

THE AUSTRALIAN MORTGAGE, LAND, AND FINANCE CO.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Wednesday,
Sir Henry E. F. Young, C.B., in the chair.
The usual preliminaries having been disposed of, the directors' report was submitted.

The directors congratulated the shareholders upon the satisfactory

The usual preliminaries having been disposed of, the directors' report was submitted.

The directors congratulated the shareholders upon the satisfactory nature of the statement of the company's affairs. In compliance with a strong desire expressed at the last meeting, the balance of preliminary expenses (say, \$5001,) has been charged to profit and loss account. This, after payment of general expenses, interest on debentures, &c., and lincome tax, leaves, as the accounts show, a sum of \$1,2001, for interim dividend, a disposable balance remains of 19,0101, 15s. 11d. Out of this sum the directors propose that \$7501, should be appropriated to the payment of a half-yearly dividend, free of income tax, at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum on the paid-up capital, that 10,0001, should be added to the reserve fund, which will then amount to \$7,5002, and that the balance (say, 2001, 15s. 11d.) be carried forward to the next account. At the last general meeting the Chairman stated that it was not the intention of the directors to avail themselves of that portion of Clause No. 67 in the Articles of Association by which they are rentited, after the dividend has reached 8 per cent., to appropriate a sum equal to 10 per cent. on the nett profits divisible within theyear; they have since the meeting directed their attention to the clause itself, and have determined, with the sanction of the shareholders, to residn this part of Clause No. 67, as well as the whole of the following Clause, No. 68, wherein the privilege is reserved to the directors, in any future issue of shares, to subscribe at par for any number not exceeding 1-10th of the whole of such issue.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report of the directors and statement of accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. GIBBS stated that more than three years had elapsed since the amalgamation of the company, or rather, since the adoption by the company of the business of Gibbs, Ronaid, and Co. In the orner share hereal can of which was sufficient to affect the principal of the

THE ERRW VALE COMPANY

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the CHARLES KING ANDERSON in the chair.

Mr. EDWIN GROVE (the secretary) read the notice convening the

meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the object of the present meeting was to ask The CHAIRMAN said the object of the present meeting was to ask the shareholders to take the second step in connection with the reduction of the liability upon the shares. He stated at the last meeting that a large proportion of assets had been received from the shareholders, but since then further assets had come in, so that there were now very few shareholders holding out; and he might say the dissentients raised what the directors considered no real or solid objection to the proposed step. The directors could only regret that those dissentients should not yield their views, seeing the all but unanimity which prevailed upon the subject. The directors had determined to recommend the confirmation of the resolutions passed at the last meeting, notwithstanding they had not been met with that unanimity which they had long sought to obtain, the more particularly as they were advised by counsel that there was no substantial difficulty in working the matter without absolute unanimity, which it was always desirable to obtain. Nearly all the lessors had given their assent to the proceedings, which gave greater encouragement to the promoters in carrying to ut, remembering that it was undertaken solely at the request of a large body of shareholders. There was no doubt whatever that the assent of the whole of the lessors would be given, but counsel had advised that there was no substantial reason why the directors should not proceed. The directors were gratified at the extraordinary support they had received in carrying out this important matter, and they looked forward to the company making real progress in its reconstructed form. He would simply now move that the special resolutions passed at the previous meeting be confirmed.

The recolutions were to the effect that the company be wound-up voluntarily; that Messrs, Charles King Anderson, Francis Philips, and Robert Longsdon, of

No. 7, Laurence Pountney-hill, London, E.C., be and are hereby appointed liquidators, for the purpose of winding-up the affairs, and distributing the property, of this company; that the liquidators be and are hereby empowered to sell and transfer the whole or any part of the business and property of this company to the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal Company, Limited (herein after called the new company), in consideration of shares in the new company, of 32L each, credited with 27L 10s, per share as paid, or partly of such shares as aforesaid and partly of money, and of the new company assuming all the contracts and liabilities of this company, and making provision for the payment of all expenses of and incident to the liquidation; and that the liquidators be and are hereby empowered to receive the said shares in the new company, for the purpose of distribution accordingly, and to dall acts, and agree to all stipulations, which they shall deem expedient for carrying into effect all or any of the purposes aforesaid, and to make arrangements as to the conduct and management of the business and property respectively of this company, until the whole thereof shall have been sold and transferred.

Mr. Francis Phillips (Deputy-Chairman) seconded the proposition, which was put, and carried with only one dissentient.

The Chairman then proposed that, for the purpose of carrying into effect the last preceding resolution, the liquidators be empowered to enter into and execute in the name of this company certain Articles of Agreement already prepared, and which purport to bear date April 16, 1868, and to be made between this company of the first part, Chairles King Anderson, Francis Philips, and Robert Longsdon of the second part, and the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal Company (Limited), of the third part.

Mr. Mornis (Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, and Co.) read the Articles of Agreement, her proposed for the directors were pursuing. He considered that altogether the prospects for the future were very much more encouraging tha

—which he believed it would—the prospects were encouraging of this new company ensuring success.

The CHAIRMAN then put the question, when the resolution was carried with only one dissentient.—The CHAIRMAN appealed to the hon. proprietor to allow the resolution to be carried with unanimity.—Mr. BURGESS LITTLE declined to withdraw his dissent, but expressed a willingness to call at the office and discuss the question with the Chairman.

Mr. GREEN proposed a vote of thanks to the lessors, for the facilities they had afforded for carrying out the proposed change.—Mr. BESSEMER seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said another meeting would be convened for the confirmation of the Articles of Agreement.

A unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

Projected New Companies.

Company.	Capital.	Shares	Each.
Adelphi Loan and Discount £	10,000	 2,000	 £ 5
Household Fuel		 1,000	 5
Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal	2,383,200	 74,475	 32
Cliftonville Hotel	30,000		
Standard Land and Investment		2,000	
Princess's Theatre		2,000	
La Mancha Irrigation and Land	1,000,000		

[ADVERTISEMENTS.]

[ADVERTISEMENTS.]

From Mr. Edward Cooke:—The Market has been moderately active, and a fair amount of business done in several mines, including Prince of Wales, West Chiverton. Chiverton Moor, Emily Henrictia, Wheal Selon, &c. The reports from West Chiverton Moor, Emily Henrictia, Wheal Selon, &c. The reports from West Chiverton are still of the most favourable character, and the mine continues to open up such large quantities of lead as to render it a safe and permanent investment. The prospects of the Paince of Wales Mine may be said to have experienced a favourable change. The most important point as regards the future of the mine is the 65 fm. level; the lode in this level, in the eastern end, shows signs of improvement. As the dip of the ore in the level above inclines east it accounts for its not yet having been met with in the 65 fm. level. At North Wheal Chivernon the lode in the 90 has been driven through about 14 or 15 feet, and no north wall met with. The opinion of practical men is that this immense lode can scarcely fail to produce large quantities of lead, either in being driven upon or in deeper development. The 100 will be attained in the course of a few weeks. It was at this point that a great authority in mining matters (Mr. John Petherick) stated the mine would probably be found productive. This is equal to about the same depth as West Chiverton became as richly productive; the 100 fm. level in the latter (from the relative geological positions of both mines) being equal to the 80 fathom level in North Wheal Chiverton.

Wheal Chiverton.

Wheal Chiverton.

Wheal Emily Henrietta is opening up a good mine, and according to present appearance is likely to become a dividend property. East Lovell, I am advised, is looking well, and a good dividend will be declared at the meeting, to be held in a few days. New Wheal Lovell shares are now being sought after; the lode in the 42 fm. level east is valued at above 100, per fm. I have for a long time endeavoured to direct attention to this very promising

serving a further outlay of 50,000l., if it were required. I will only add that Mr. Belt went out with the reputation of being a most efficient and trustworthy practical man. The next mail will bring a more detailed account from him. I therefore advise the shareholders to still hold on to their interest.

From Messrs. Ward and Jackman:—If we look through the various investments and schemes which England can boast, it will be found that the profits of mining are unequalled. Glancing at some of the principal districts of Devon and Cornwall, which produce copper, lead, and the unmerous mines could be cited, where on a mere nominal outlay vast amounts of profits have been made, and athough a marked decrease in the returns of some of the large mines is visible, yet others are taking up a position which ultimately will show themselves no unworthy successors. British mining has progressed to a degree almost unparalleled, and capitalists who a short time since regarded it with aversion are now the men who support it, thus with a better price for metals, and with an increased consumption, we contend the mining community may look forward to better times. We have seen a great many changes in the share market since our last letter, and it is satisfactory to notice the steady improvement both in price and prospects of those mines we have continually advocated. The reports from several will be found in the usual column, and the following particulars respecting others will, perhaps, be read with interest:—Wheak Emily Hex. RIETTA, which we have repeatedly spoken of in our communications through the Journal, have been in great request at advanced prices, and the position of the mine, adjoining Wheal Seton, is alone sufficient to warrant the present price, but the mine has also considerably improved lately. The 60 has been driven in a good course of ore for more than 17 fms. In length, and from its appearance is likely to continue; and the agents have every confidence that this run of or will soon be met with in the 70. The next sampling will be about 120 tons, which is expected to realise a sum sufficient to meet the costs of the ensuing three months. At West Frances the engine-shaft is sunk to the 120; the last produce from the shaft showed the lode to be worth for 12 f. long 604, per fathom. They are now driving east and west From Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN:-If we look through the va-

FOREIGN MINE.

FOREIGN MINE.

CAPE COPPER.—Ookiep Mine, March 7: The engine-shaft has been sunk the required depth below the east level for a 10 fm. level. It will be necessary to divide and ease the whim-shaft from surface to the 10 fm. level; also to out a plat, and drive a fathom or two west, which will cause a delay of two or three months before we shall be able to resume the sinking of the shaft. When this work is completed we shall be enabled to drive the 10 fm. level west, and continue the sinking of the engine-shaft at the same time. I am pleased to notice that the ground for the last 3 ft. was more favourable for sinking, and produced some rich stones of copper ore from some small branches running east and west through the shaft, but not in sufficient quantity to value. Set the 10 fm. level to drive from bottom of shaft by three men and six labourers, at 281, per fathom, for 1 fm.—No. 3 Winze has been struck, during the past month, 2 fm. 4 ln., in a very fine course of copper ore; it is now 10 fms. below the east level. We have put the men to drive east from the bottom of the winze towards the end driving west from the engine-shaft, at 281, per fm.—The distance between the two points is 15 fms., which will take about four months to drive through, if not impeded by an increase of water. We shall then continue the driving of this, the 10 fm. level, south from No. 3 winze towards No. 1 winze, in a good course of copper ore to commence with. South level has been extended south, in the past month, 2 fm. 6 in., and 4 ft. west. We have drivon this level in all through is 8 ft. of good orey ground, which has a northerly dip of about 3 ft. in 6, and, judging from its present appearance, I think it will prove to be a parallel run of copper ore to the main course, which has a southerly dip of about 3 ft. in 6. Should the two courses continue the dip, they will form a junction about 26 fms. below the east level, which will be a very desirable point to see developed. Set, March 2, to drive east and west, by three men and three la

The ground in the present can be a few fathom, for 4 fins, or the month, February extract—310 tons of 2352 lbs., or \$35% tons of 2210 lbs., averaging \$2*4 per each.

LUSHTANIA,—April 15: Palhal Mine: Taylor's engine-shaft is now down to the 120, and we have begun to drive the levels cast and west of the shaft. In River shaft, below the 90, the lold is 2% ft. wide, composed of flookan.—Levels on Bass and the 18th the 90, the lold is 2% ft. wide, composed of flookan.—Levels on Bass and the 18th the 90 ft. which the 18th t 48 per cent.

LUSITANIAN.—April 15: Palhal Mine: Taylor's engine-shaft is

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—These wonderful productions have now become so appreciated in every part of the world, that they form a complete household treasure; the worst cases of ulcers, wounds, and every variety of skin diseases, for which so many remedies have been tried without effect, readily succumb to their power; they act so miraculously upon the system, as to be considered a complete phenomenon in the healing arc. For this reason they are advocated by many modern practitioners after everything else has proved unsuccessful. Those complaints especially which affect the sedentary and studious give way, as mist before the rising sun, to the influence of the pills, External wounds are as readily healed under the ointment.

Now Ready, price 5s. By post, 5s. 4d. STATISTICS OF THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON, WITH OBSERVATIONS UPON THEM. BY THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

I beg to inform the mining interest that my work, under the above title, for 66 and 1867 is now ready. It contains the following particulars—viz., the geo-1866 and 1867 is now ready. It contains the following particulars—viz., the geological position, present prospects, names of purser, manager, and secretary, with statement of the annual returns of each mine during the last two years, and of total dividends paid to the present time. The work is illustated by a map of Cornwall and Devonshire; geological district maps, divided into eight sections, in which will be shown the boundary lines of each parish, height of hills, sources of rivers, &c.; maps of St. Just, St. Ives, Marzion, Helston, Gwinear, Chiverton, Bodmin, Liskeard, Devon Great Consols, Ashburton, and Exmouth mining districts, showing boundary lines of each property, with the lodes, &c., traversing them.

them. ntains transverse and longitudinal sections of Dolcoath Mine (kindly the late Captain Charles Thomas); section of workings in Botallack traversing them.
It also contains transverse and longitudinal sections of Dolcoath Mine (kindly supplied by the late Captain Charles Thomas); section of workings in Botallack Mine (supplied by the manager, S. H. James, Esq.); longitudinal sections of workings upon the main lode in Great Wheal Vor and Tresavean Mines; geological map of the Fowey district (supplied by Major Davis, R.M.); historical account of the Devon Great Consols, and of all the principal mines in the two

counties.
Subscribers who have not yet received a copy of the above will have the same forwarded on Wednesday next.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS. MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.

1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for 25 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have made arrangements for continuing their weekly Circular, which has had a large circulation for many years, to the columns of the Mining Journal, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and state of the share market, will in future appear in this column. In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general pablic, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, by Mr. J. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messra. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former poriod in the annuals of mining has there been more poculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messra. WATSON BROTHERS they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mine or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for cilents, and affording

ays equal the expectations they may have believe in a property so nucleating s mining.

Messirs. WATSON BROTHERS having agents and correspondents in all the fining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters resting to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able a supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge to appropriate the control of the control

to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18.—The market is very active to-day, with an advance in Prince of Wales, Chontales, Chiverton Moor, Emily Henrictta, Stray Park, West Chiverton, West Seton, East Caradon, Marke Valley, Frontino, Chiverton Moor, 64 to 64; Chontales, 326 to 4%; Clifford Amalgamated, 54 to 65; Prince of Wales, 49s. to 51s.; Marke Valley, 6½ to 6%; Emily Henrictta, 21 to 26; South Caradon, 390 to 400, MONDAY.—Market moderately active. Chiverton Moor, Marke Valley, Emily Henrictta, East Caradon, and Great Retallack in demand. Chontales receded to 346 sellers; Chiverton Moor, 635 to 6%; Prince of Wales, 49s. to 51s.; Great Retallack, 24 to 24; Providence Mines, 27½ to 284; West Seton, 205 to 210.

TÜESDAY.—The market is steadler to-day, Chontales advanced 7s. 6d. per share. Prince of Wales, 49s. to 51s.; Stean, 75 to 89; Marke Valley, 645 to 64; West Seton, 205 to 210.

TÜESDAY.—The market is steadler to-day, Chontales advanced 7s. 6d. per share. Prince of Wales, 49s. to 50s.; Seton, 75 to 89; Marke Valley, 645 to 64; West Seton, 202½ to 207½; East Caradon firm at quotations. Chontales, 3 to 34; Prince of Wales, 48s. to 50s.; Seton, 356 to 3%; and Emily Henrietta, 25 to 27.

WEDNESDAY.—Market moderately active. Emily Henrietta advanced to 28, buyers; Prince of Wales very firm at quotations, and Chontales declined to 3, sellers. Emily Henrietta, 275 to 30; Prince of Wales, 49s. to 51s.; Chontales, 24 to 34; and Marke Valley, 64 to 64.

THURSDAY.—Market very dull. Prince of Wales, firm at quotations, 51s. to 55s.; Chontales, 35s. to 48s.; Wheal Seton, 75 to 6; West Seton, 205 to 210; Wheal Grenville, 55s. to 48s.; Wheal Seton, 75 to 67; Emily Henrietta, 25 to 48s.; Wheal Seton, 76 to 76; Emily Henrietta, 29 to 31; and Marke Valley, 64 to 64.

FRIDAY.—There is an active demand for Prince of Wales, at 51s. to 58s.; Grenville, 39s. to 41s.; East Caradon, 3% to 37½; East Caradon, 3% to 37½; East Caradon, 3% to 57½; East Carad

Mining Correspondenge.

BRITISH MINES.

BALLACORKISH.—Capt. Grose: I find as we proceed upwards between the walls of the vein that the ore improves, and is at the present moment looking well. The winze is down about 4 fathems under the sole of the level, but at present in unproductive ground. The indications throughout are encouraging, and I am in hopes to report more favourably relative to this point in a short time. The adit end is now being pushed forward by a full set of men, with the intention to intersect King's lode about 10 fms. to the south of the old engineshaft; I consider this a most important trial, as I am of opinion other valuable lodes will be intersected before the level reaches the old works. The dressing and all surface operations are progressing favourably. If all be well the ore will be shipped on Monday.

intention to intersect King's lode about 10 fms. to the south of the old engineshaft; I consider this a most important trial, as I am of opinion other valuable lodes will be intersected before the level reaches the old works. The dressing and all surface operations are progressing favourably. If all be well the ore will be shipped on Monday.

BEDOLAUR.—H. B. Harvey, April 23: J. Jones's pitch is yielding 10 cvts. of lead ore per fathom. T. Jones's pitch, in the back of the 70 yard level, is yielding about 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. Leigh's pitch is yielding 7 cvts. of ore per fathom. Highes's stope, in the 77, is still producing good stones of ore. No other alteration in the mine.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, April 23: Main Lode: There is no alteration here since the last report. The lode, both in the 12 and 24 fm. levels, still continues large, from 5 to 6 ft. wide. The tributers are making fair wages. The south lode west of the shaft, in the 12, is about 24 feet wide, and producing tin, but not rich. The lode cast, in the same level, is about 2 feet wide, and truring at moderate stamps work. I hope to commence burning our tin for another sampling some time in the coming week.

BRYNPOSTIG.—John Kitto, April 23: The lode in the now engine-shaft, sinking below the 12, has considerably improved since my last report, and is now worth at least 2 tons of ore to the fathon, and increasing in value every foot we sink; in fact, it looks as if we have entered upon a good course of ore. In the 2, driving east, the lode continues to improve, both in size and character, and is letting out a great quantity of water, which we regard as an indication of a larger and more productive tole being ahead; and, for other reasons, we believe this to be the case. In a winze sinking behind this end the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The pitches in roof of the 12 are, on the whole, looking pretty well, and yielding a fair quantity of water, which is a good indication. The 76 fathom level cross-cut, south of the engine-shaft, is defining to the form the forming week.

The place of the 1, the conductably imported colors the theorem extended for the place of the p

per fathom. The same level, west of shaft, is in a lode 6 feet wide, very hard, and spotted throughout with lead ore. The 56, or deep adit level, east of engine-shaft, being now cleared and repaired, &c., is set to four men, at 51. 15s. per fathom; the lode here is 4 feet wide, composed of spar, blende, and clay-slate, with strings of lead ore, and has every appearance of becoming productive when further opened out. The cross-cut north, in the 20, is being extended with the numest expedition.

with strings of lead ore, and has every appearance of becoming productive when further opened out. The cross-cut north, in the 20, is being extended with the utmost expedition.

CHIVERTON.—J. Juleff. J. Borlase, April 23; The engine-shaft is sinking below the 129 on a lode 4 feet wide, but unproductive. In the 110 east the lode has very much improved, and worth about 5 cwts. of silver-lead per fathom. The 8 east, on the south lode, is looking promising, and producing good stones of lead. In the 78, east of the old engine-shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz and mundle. The ground in the 78 cross-cut north has a little improved for progress. We are pleased in being able to report the improvment in the 110, east of Cookney's shaft.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—J. Juleff. W. Bennetts, April 23: The engine-shaft is now 5 fms. below the 75, and making fair progress in sinking. In the 75 fm. level cross-cut south we have intersected the lode, and driven on it west about 9 feet, which is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of silver-lead, withle very promising appearance. In the 65, east of the engine-shaft is communicated to the 65, east of flat-rod shaft, which has well ventilated the bottom part of the mine. The stopes continue to look well.

COLQUITE AND CALLINGTON UNITED.—J. Evans, April 23: There is a decided improvement in the lode since I reported to you on the 2d inst., both in the end driving north, is 4 ft. wide, with a leader on the western wall of the lode 2 ft. wide, rich in lead and sulphur ore, and a further improvement is reasonably expected. At Colquite shaft the leader part of the lode is 15 ft. 6 in. wide, producing good work for silver-lead. I firmly believe in sinking we shall open up a rich silver-lead mine, as the mundic appears to be giving place to lead.

— T. Doldge, April 23: I have this day weighed off 18 tons of mundic; we have now a ton or two more to dress up to add to this. It was all broken out of the Colquite shaft, and we have only sunk 4 fathoms and a foot or two to do it; this is

of the Colquite shaft, and we have only sunk 4 fathoms and a root or two to do it; this is saying much for the lode, and where this and mundic was broken is only 10 fathoms under the deepest point in the valley. The men will be in the 20 again to-morrow.

COOK'S KITCHEN.—J. Thomas, C. Thomas, F. Gilbert, April 16: The engine-shaft is sunk to the 282 fathom level. The part on which the shaft is sunk is worth, for 12 ft. long, 30l, per fathom. We shall shortly commence to cut the north part of the lode, and also to drive east and west at this level. The sump winze, east of engine-shaft, is sunk 8 fms., and is worth, for 9 ft. long, 28l, per fathom. The lode in the 270, west of engine-shaft, is large, and producing a little tin. The 270, east of engine-shaft, on the south part of the lode, is worth 15l, per fathom. The 28s, east of engine-shaft, is worth 20l, per fathom. The 28s, east of engine-shaft, is worth 20l, per fathom. The winze under the 234, sunk to within 2 fms. of this level, its suspended for the present on account of the large quantity of water. We expect shortly to intersect the cross head in the 246 fm. level end, which will probably drain the winze, and enable us to sink it through, and also to drive south to intersect Dunkin's lode at this level. The 234, east of shaft, is worth 25l, per fm. The winze under the 222, before this end 3 fms. (sunk 7 fms.,) is worth, for 9 ft. long, 70l, per fathom. The boundary winze, sinking under the 222, is worth, for 9 ft. long, 70l, per fathom. The 29c, west of cross-cut, on Dunkin's lode, is producing good stones of tin, worth about 5l, per fathom. CREIAKE.—W. Skewis, W. Hooper, April 22: The lode in the rise in the back of the 74 fathom level is 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, capel, and copper ore worth 8l, per fm. In the 62 fm. level west the lode is not intersected to the west of the slide, and we regret to say that the ground is still much disordered, and shows no signs of the lode as yet. The lode in No. 3 stope, in the back of this level, is worth 5l, p

tice in the cross-cut south in this level. The lode in No. 3 stope, in the back of this level, is worth 12t, per fim. In the 2s fm. level west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, capel, and copper ore, yielding saving work. The lode in No. 2 stope, in the back of this level, is worth 7t. per fm.; and in No. 3 stope, 12t. per fathom.

CUIDRA.—F. Puckey, A. Cundy, April 21: The rise in back of the 142, west of Walker's shaft, is now up 5 fms.; the ground in the rise is a little more favourable for progress. The lode in the stope in back of this level, cast of cross-cut, is 6 ft. wide, composed of hard quartz, capel, and white iron, and producing some good work for tin, worth for the latter 12t. per fathom. In the 130, driving west by the side of the lode, there is no alteration to notice; the ground is still spare for driving. The winze slaking below this level is down 3 fathoms, and the ground is favourable for raising more tin. In the 100 west of Walker's shaft, we have began taking down the lode, which is about 5 ft. wide, and of a very promising character, composed chiefly of soft peach and white iron, and worth for tin 10t, per fathom. In the western stope, in the back of this level, the lode is 9 ft. wide, but not so good as last reported, worth 13t, per fathom for that width. In the eastern stope, in the back of the level, the lode is 10 ft. wide, worth 16t, per fathom for that width. We have four tribute pitches in the mine, one working at 10s., two at 11s., and one at 12s. in 1t., the tributers to be paid at the rate of 45t, per ton for black tin. The men are getting fair wages.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Noil, April 22: The lode in the 34 east is worth 15t on or ore per fathom. The lode in the 34 west is 5 feet wide, worth 8 tons of ore per fathom.

EAST GUNNISLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Bray, April 23: There is no change in the mine since last report. They have commenced to drive a cross-cut south of impham adit, as it is supposed the main part of the lode is south of the present drivage.

casional stones of ore; we purpose to discontinue the drivage on the middle part, and place the men to drive on the north side, or footwall of the lode. The lode in the 60 east is showing a very kindly appearance, and yielding 5 tons of ore per fathom. The two stopes now working in the back of the 50 east are yielding respectively 3½ and 4 tons of ore per fathom. There are two pitches working by four men, at 12s. 6d. in 1l.

GLASGOW CARADON.—W. Taylor, April 21: Caunter Lode: In the 78 west we have a kindly lode, producing stones of ore; I am expecting it to improve daily. The winze in bottom of the 65 is worth 10l. per fathom. In the 52 west we are driving by the side of the lode, The stopes on this lode are just as last reported.—Arrol's Lode: The 78 west produces stones of ore. The 65 east is worth 10l, per fathom, improved. This end is getting over the stope in back of the 65, which we are pushing on to communicate as fast as possible. The stopes on this lode are worth from 8t, to 12l. per fathom.—Harvey's Lode: The 65 east is worth 9l, per fathom. The 65 west is worth 12l, per fathom. The stopes in back of this level are worth from 8t. to 12l. per fathom. The 50 west is worth 10l. per fathom. The 65 west is worth 10l. per fathom.

municate as fast as possible. The stopes on this lode are worth from 8t. to 12t. per fathom.—Harvey's Lode: The 65 east is worth 9t. per fathom. The 65 west is worth 9t. per fathom. The 65 west is worth 9t. per fathom. The 65 west is worth 12t. per fathom.

GREAT LAXEY.—R. Rowe, April 16: Since the last report we have had a breakage with some of the old rods in the main engine-shatt, (now repaired), and, in consequence little has been done during the last fortnight, either in sinking the shatt ordriving the 220 fm. level northwards; both places are, however, now fairly under way, and together with the 210 end north, are without any change to note. In the 200 we are now opening out a large and valuable lode, which being wider than the level cannot at present be fully or fairly valued, but the part we are carrying is worth 80t, per fm. for lead and biende. The lode in the 190 end continues to open out good ground, although not so rich as sometime ago now 4 ft. wide, worth 50t, per fathom, and in the sump sinking from this level to the 200 it is worth 60t, per fathom. The 180 is daily improving as we drive ahead, worth from 30t. to 40t, per fm., and I expect from appearances very shortly to report a rich lode in this fam. In the 165, where for a considerable distance the drivage has steadily been opening out and discovering new and valuable ore ground, worth from 50t. to 100t. per fathom. The lode in the present end continues rich, worth 80t, per fathom. We have, therefore, for a great length, both in the roof and sole of this drivage, valuable reserve ground, which we shall be better able to realise as soon as we have holed a sump now sinking in a productive lode from the 155; and as this level is in advance of any other in this part of the mine, these discoveries are in whole ground, and of the greatest importance. In the south ground, the copper stopes in the sole of the 165 have not soo productive for lead and blende as formerly, some of the ground being pretty well worked out, but we are driving a midway, or

siderable promise. The engine-shaft is also steadily underway sinking below the 25 fathom level.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—W. Rich, C. Bawden, April 22: The 34, west of King's shaft, is worth 154, per fm. There is very little alteration to notice in the sinking of Sieggan's engine-shaft. The 74, west of Sieggan's, is worth 85, per fathom. We have communicated the 64 east of Butler's with the 64 west of winze, which has given good ventilation. We have commenced to drive the 64 south on cross-course, with the view to intersect the south lodes. Butler's shaft, below the 64, yields good stones of ore. We are cutting through the lode in the 64, west of Butler's, to prove the south part of it. We are making preparations at Vivian's shaft to fix pitwork. The tinstone will be sampled on the mine tomorrow (April 23).

winze, which has given good ventilation. We have commenced to drive the 64, yields good stones of ore. We are cutting through the lode in the 64, west of Suiter's, to prove the south part of it. We are making preparations at Vivian's shaft to fix pitwork. The tinstone will be sampled on the mine to64, west of Suiter's, to prove the south part of it. We have see the following bargains to-day:—The 75 cross-cut to drive south of Hill Brothers fingline-Shaft by six men, at 171, per fathom; the lode in this end is just the same as it has been for some time past, but at present spare for driving, in consequence of the increased quantity of water; and, ladging from present indications, we are safe to cut the in lode before the end of this month.

GREAT WIEAL VOR.—T, Julian, S. Harris, Hallan, Anyl 22: Ivey's endied in the shaft, with some branches worth 201, per fathom; the ground is favourable for sinking, and kindly for tin. The 194 si driven west from shaft about 11 fms; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, worth 151, per fm. The 194 east is driven about 9 fms, from shaft; the lode is 18 in, wide, worth 77, per fathom; The 174 east is driven about 54 fms, from shaft; the lode is 18 in, wide, worth 78, per fathom; the soon improve. The 162 is is driven about 65 fms, from shaft; the lode is 76, worth 101, per fm.; a very kindly lode, letting out much water, and we expect it will soon improve. The 162 is is driven about 65 fms, from shaft; the lode is 18 fm, worth 101, per fm.; a very kindly lode, letting out much water, and we expect it will soon improve. The 162 is driven about 65 fms, from shaft; the lode is 18 fm, worth 101, per fm.; a very kindly lode, letting out much water, and we expect it will soon improve. The 162 is driven about 65 fms, from shaft; the lode is 18 fm, worth 101, per fm.; a very kindly lode, letting out much water, and we expect it will soon improve. The 162 is driven we have a substant to the lode in the will be a substant to the lode in the will be a substant to the lode in the lode in the l

at present the shaft is dry, and good progress is being made; the ground yields stones of lead, and is very promising. The lode in the north level is composed of carbonate of lime of an encouraging character.—Williams's Shaft: The 40 yard level north is worth 15 cwts. of lead per fathom. The stopes in the back are the same as last reported, worth 12 cwts. of lead per fathom. We have to-day weighed 40 tons of lead to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co.

MALDLIN.—J. Tregay, April 18: The deep adit level is now cleared from attle, and we are ready to resume driving without intermission on Monday morning. No other changes to report.

NEW CROW HILL.—W. Treleass, April 21: The winze sinking below the 70 is much the same; the ground is composed of a beautiful blue killas, impresimated with cubes and particles of lead ore all through. The 55 fm. level is without change, except that it carries more flookan, and the lode is from 5 to 6 feet wide, but without lead ore. Both the stopes in the back of the 35 fm. level are less orey than last week, and may improve again in another week, or perhaps in a day or two. Wheal Louisa engine-shaft is now in a regular course of sinking in the country without much hindrance; the ground is stiff, although we have to timber one side when gone through. The 65 fm. level, east of this shaft, is without change; the lode is 5 feet wide, carrying a quantity of mundic, with a little lead, and the end very wet. We have sold our parcel of ore, computed 13/4 tons, at 251, 13s. per ton.

all title lead, and the end very wet. We have sold our parcel of ore, computed 13½ tons, at 254. 13s. per ton.
NEW GREAT CONSOLS.—R. Pryor, R. Trathen, April 20: During the past week we have not made that progress in forking that we expected to do, in consequence of the 75 plunger-pole having falled under water, which has compelled us to drop a bucket-lift, causing a little delay, but should things go on as we have a right to expect we shall fork the mine to the 75 fm. level as soon as we first stated. We have set several more tribute pitches, at tributes varying from 8s, to 10s. in 14. We are getting on well with the opening of the Broad Gate shaft. All surface work is getting on well, and Eills's engine continues to work splendidly.
NEW TRELEEGH.—S. Michell, April 23: The lode in the new shaft slaking below the 70 is looking promising for an early improvement. There is a branch

first stated. We have set several more tribute pitenes, at tributes varying from 8s. to 10s. in 1l. We are getting on well with the opening of the Broad Gate shaft. All surface work is getting on well, and Ellis's engine continues to work splendidly.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Michell, April 23: The lode in the new shaft sinking below the 70 is looking promising for an early improvement. There is a branch of white iron, 10 in. wide, forming by the side of the leader of ore spoken of in last week's report. which we consider very favourable indeed for copper. The lode in the rise above the 70 has very much improved since last reported on; the men are rising by the side of it, in order to communicate with the 60 as early as possible for ventilation; the lode is uncommonly wet. I cut into the standing lode this morning, and am pleased to see the large lumps of ore that I broke there. Nothing else to notice in the mine to-day.

NEW WHEAL LOVELL.—C. Bawden, J. Priske, April 22: The lode in the 22 east still continues good, and is worth full 100L per fathom. This end is laying open valuable ground, and as there is no level in advance of it we look forward to some discovery in the 30 and 50 fm. levels as they advance eastward, which will place the mine in a profitable position.

NEW WHEAL TOWAN.—R. Pryor, April 22- During the past week the men have been engaged in desuing the lode in the adlt level, consequently there has been no change to notice since my last.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, J. Grenfell, April 21: Setting Report: The 85 to drive west of King's shaft by three men and three boys, at 90, per fathom. The 60 to drive west by three men and three boys, at 71, per fathom; the lode is worth 201, per fathom. We have now driven through this ore 12 fathoms, and have not stoped any of the back or bottom, neither shall we do so for our next sampling. A stope in the back of this level by four men, at 81, per fathom.

A where to sink below the 50 by four men, at 61, per fathom. The 50 to drive west by three men and three boys, at 61,

in the side of the level, which we shall prove in about a week from this time. We have suspended the 50 west, and put the men to drive east from cross-cut at this level to communicate with the 50, driving west from point of horse, the distance being about 12 fathoms, and is promising to open up a good piece of New March 19 and 19

much as they have been for some time past, now prounting owner, or lead one per fathom.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, E. Chegwin, April 18: Sump: The lode in the 140, west end, is worth 121, per fathom. In the 130 east there is nothing particular to report on; the lode at present is coarse-quality tinstuff, worth about 104, per fathom. In the 130 west the lode in the end is worth 25t, per fm. In the 170 east the lode is worth 125t, per fm. In the 170 east the lode is worth 125t, per fm. In the 170 east the lode is worth 125t, per fm. In the 170 east the lode is worth 120, produces stones of tin, and promises improvement. In the 110 east the ground is favourable for cross-cutting; no more lode yet intersected. In the 110 west the lode is worth 12t, per fathom. No other changes to report.

no more lode yet intersected. In the 110 west the lode is worth 121, per fathom. No other changes to report.

PENHALE UNITED.—R. Pryor, H. Beanetts, J. Pryor, April 22: Phillips's Engine-Shaft: The water is now being drained to the 80, and the shaftmen are busily engaged in clearing from the 80 fm. level plat, and hope to have the same cleared against Friday next. As far as we can yet judge we think the shaft is soliared over at this point, and, if so, we shall quickly reach the bottom of the mine (90).—Moreom's Shaft: The men are making fair progress with the clearing and securing this shaft, and will complete the same to the 40 by the sad of this week. The tributers continue to send to surface good piles of lead, the dressing of which is being pushed on with all possible speed. Our surface work is going on very satisfactorily, and all the machinery is in good condition and working well.

is going on very actisfactorily, and all the machinery is in good condition and working well.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, Wm. Gifford, April 21: In the 65 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding saving work of low quality, but we cannot set any value on it yet—a kindly lode. In the 65 west there is no change to notice in the character of the lode, but are daily cutting more water, and we are sanguine of an early improvement both east and west in this level. In the 55 east we are rising by the side of the lode, against the winze in the 45, and hope to communicate it by the end of this week. In the 55 west we have not yet met with the cross-course; lode 1½ foot wide, worth 81. per fathom. The three stopes in the back of the 55 are worth on an average 251 each. In the 45 east there is no change to notice. In the 45 west the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and occasional stones of copper—a kindly end. [The ore sold on the 23d realised 9344.]

PROVIDENCE MINES.—W. Hollow, P. Rogers, J. White, April 22: Caunter Lode: The stopes in the back of the 82 are worth 151, per fathom. The rise over this level is worth 204, per fathom. The lode in the 65 east is worth 104, per fathom. The No. 6 Carbona is worth 1206, per fathom. The stopes in this Carbona are worth 306, per fathom.

stopes in this Carbona are worth 30t per fathon. The ROLARING WATER.—Henry Thomas, April 20: In consequence of the continued vertical dip of the rock in Gillman's engine-shaft, and it being surmised

that the lodes on each side of the shaft are identical in their bearings with the rock, and in that case, except a change takes place in the conformation of the ground, it will be a long time before the lodes are intersected; therefore, it is thought advisable to cross-cut north and south from Gilman's shaft at the 45, to intersect Grady's and Smith's lodes, which I expect are not far from the shaft. I have set the south end to drive to four men, at 5t, los, such as the shaft. I have set the south end to drive to four men, at 5t, los, per fathom, stent 2 fathoms or cut the lode. The ends shall be pushed on as quickly as possible, and, I trust, with speedy and good results.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, April 23: We are still busy clearing the adit level, and it will take us a fortnight before we shall see much of the new lode. The stuff we are taking from the adit is good work for tin.

ROSECLIFF AND TOLCARNE.—R. Pryor, Thomas Gundry, April 22: The water in the 50 fathom level, east of cross-cut, is still increasing, and the ground getting harder, as if near the lode. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30 fathom level, on No. 4 lode, is getting larger, and producing saving work for lead, with every appearance of changing its underlie from south to north. We shall be able to say more about what has been called No. 4 lode, in the 50 fathom level, in the course of a fortnight's time.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Nancarrow, April 21: We are now making fair progress with Sarah's shaft, and expect a good improvement in it shortly. The ore ground is now being worked on the caunter below the 30, and looks prety well. The 20 west, on the caunter, is a very promising end. Owing to breakages in the rods, &c., the water has been in at the 70, but is forked again, and we hope to make steady progress in driving. The lode is of the some value as last reported. The pitches look just as they did at the setting.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, April 23: Hitchins's engine-shaft is down 6 fms. 3 ft. below the 140; the ground is favourable f that the lodes on each side of the shaft are identical in their bearings with the

very promising. The tribute pitches are looking much about the same as for some time past.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian and Son, W. Williams, April 18: King's shaft is now 4 fms. below the 82, the lode still standing to the south. We are sinking through a stratum of white granite, which appears to be of a congenial character for the production of ore. In the 32 east the lode is 14 ft. wide, a very fine-looking lode, composed of quartz, prian, &c., impregnated with native copper and black copper ore. In the 32 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, a very fine-looking lode, composed of quartz, prian, &c., impregnated with native copper and black copper ore. In the 71 east the lode is small, and composed principally of soft quartz and prian. In the same level west we have driven 4 fms. south through a very hard rock, having the character of tin, capel, and granite combined, but containing a little tin; we have, therefore, resolved on driving west again on the north part of the lode. In the 61 fm. level cross-cut north on the cross-course, east of King's shaft, we are now in 33 fms. from West Basset lode, and, judging from the underlie at the 20, should now be within a foot or two of the middle lode. The cross-course has increased in size, and become more favourable for driving through, the price being now 11. 73. 6d, become more favourable for driving through, the price being now 11. 73. 6d, become more favourable for driving through, the price being now 11. 73. 6d, become more favourable for driving through, the price being now 12. 73. 6d, become more favourable for driving through, the price being now 12. 73. 6d, become more favourable for driving through, the price being now 14. 73. 6d, become more favourable for driving through, the price being now 14. 73. 6d, become of old to 15. 4d on 14. 74. 6d, lode, on 15. 6d of 15. 6d ome time past.
SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian and Son, W. Williams, April 18: King's

SOUTH FOWEY CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, April 20: Our surface operations have been urged on with all possible speed. We have finished the building of the wheel-pit, and completed the erection of the 40-ft. water-wheel, and are getting on rapidly in making and fixing the launders to convey the waterover the said wheel. The making and paving the leats is almost completed for the whole distance. We have put down the lift in the shaft for pumping the water, and expect to get the wheel to work in a week from this time, when the sluking of the shaft will be resumed with all possible speed. It has been deemed expedient for the time to suspend driving the cross-cut north at the adit level, mainly for the want of good ventilation. In conclusion, it is cheering to all parties concerned to see the standard for copper ore again improving; this is great encouragement for us to develope the various lodes in this sett as quickly as possible.

and the complete of the control of t

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—William Skewis, J. Donnal, pril 21: Capel Tor Lode: The lode in the 20, east of new shaft. is 1/2 fr with

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—William Skewis, J. Donnal, April 21: Capel Tor Lode: The lode in the 20, cast of new shaft, is 14, twide, which is 14, the lode, cast of Maria engine-shaft; when last taken down in the lode of the lode in the same as is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, worth 301, per fathom. The lode of the winter shrking in the bottom is 4 ft. wide, worth 71, per fathom. The lode of the lode is worth 71, and in No. 2 trope the lode is worth 71, and in No. 2 trope the lode is worth 71, and in No. 2 trope the lode in favourable ground, and satisfactory progress is being made. The lode in the stope in the bottom of this level is worth 71, per fathom.—New Shaft: The ground in the new shaft, below the 20, is of the same favourable description.

WEST FRINCE OF WALES.—W. C. Cock, April 21: The north shaftmen are shaft and the lode of the lode in the shaft. The ground in the south engine-shaft continues favourable for shring, and the character of the lode remains the same.

WEST TOLGUS.—April 23: Our sumpmen at Taylor's engine (six are employed in cutting through the cross-course at the 95, and three with the plat dimbermen) are cutting ground and putting in pent-house over the back of the 35, the shaft is cased and divided, and skip-road fixed from the 85 to the 25 fm. level, and we hope the pent-house over the whilm and engine-shaft will be completed by the end of this week, so that the men will be safe in working under it. We have 6 we stopes are worth 161 per fathom, and one is worth 81, per fathom. In the 85 cast the part of the lode being carried is 4 ft. wide of the 83, working by 30 men; four of these stopes are worth 161 per fathom, and one is worth 81, per fathom. In the 75 west to the 65, which has given us good ventilation in both levels. The men from tits rise, as soon as they have clear

favourable for driving. In the 16 west the lode is unsettled at present by a horse of clvan, and the ground rather hard for driving.

SOUTH FRANCES AND WEST BASSET.—On Thursday the London solicitors to South Frances and West Basset, in the case of "Lyle v. Richards," attended a further appointment before the learned Baron who tried this action, on the subject of the appointment of a reference to assess damages. There were present also the Baron's clerk and the clerks of the two solicitors. Before hearing them the Baron, addressing the London solicitor to South Frances, told him that his letters, stating that he (the London solicitor to South Frances) had received instructions, were useless, and that he was to have communicated his clients' answers both to the Baron and the West Basset solicitor. It is now clearly demonstrated that the letters upon the subject from the West Basset solicitor (published in the West Briton) were strictly correct. To prevent, as far as possible, any further subject from the West Basset solicitor (published in the West Briton) were strictly correct. To prevent, as far as possible, any further misrepresentations, the West Basset solicitor asked the Baron's permission to place his answers before him in writing, and he accordingly read them, and left his letter with the Baron. Some further difficulties are now raised with regard to the form of the order of reference, which prevented a conclusion of the matter.

NORTH ROSKEAR .- A heavy undertaking was commenced in this mine about nine months since, consisting in the erection of a steam-engine on Pearce's shaft, and enlarging the shaft so as to transform it from a small drawing shaft to one adapted for an engine and drawmine about nine months since, consisting in the crection of a steamengine on Pearce's shaft, and enlarging the shaft so as to transform it from a small drawing shaft to one adapted for an engine and drawing shaft combined. The great amount of labour connected with this operation will be appreciated when it is known that this shaft is nearly 230 fms, in depth (it being sunk to the 205 fm. level under the adit, and the adit being about 24 fms. deep in this part of the mine), and for at least two-thirds of this depth the shaft passes through a channel of horn-blende, which is the hardest description of rock that the Cornish miner has to contend with. The enlarging or "cutting down" of this shaft has been going on incessantly day and night until the completion of the work, about two months ago, since when the pitwork has been placed in position from top to bottom, including two balance-bobs (one at surface and the other in the 10 fm. level), two arrangements for breaking the angles, and stays, dividings, casing, and ladder-road fixed. The object of this great work is to develope a valuable formation of copper ore which is found going below the 205 fm. level, where it is worth from 50, to 60, per fm., and easy for extracting. On Wednesday the engine, with its 220 fms. of pitwork, was started into motion, in the presence of some of the shareholders, members of the committee, agents, and workpeople of the mine, and all were equally delighted at the manner in which the whole of the machinery commenced moving, without a single hitch or hindrance of any kind, working with a smoothness and ease which could hardly be supposed possible in connection with such heavy appliances and variety of movements. It showed the precision and mechanical accuracy with which all the work had been carried out in every department, and reflected great credit on those who had charge of the various operations. The large formations of copper which formerly made this mine celebrated occurred in the castern and central parts of the property, from

AUSTRALIAN UNITED GOLD MINING COMPANY,-Mr. Kitto ha resigned his appointment as Mining Surveyor to the Government of Victoria, to enable him to be the managing director of this company. He started from England, on his return to the colony, accompanied by Mr. H. W. Lamb, of Malvern, one of the directors, on Thursday by Mr. H. W. Lamb, of Malvern, one of the directors, on Thursday evening. The machinery has been purchased on advantageous terms, and will be ready for shipment in a few weeks. The total amount of gold exported from the colony of Victoria (Australia) since the beginning of the year is returned at 387,611 ozs., of which 31,332 ozs. were transhipped from Now Zealand. During the corresponding period of the previous year the entire quantity exported was 333,107 ozs., and of this total 33,348 ozs. were from New Zealand. The total value of the imports to the colony for the year 1867 amounted to 11,674,0804., and the exports to 12,724,427t. Both show a large decrease as compared with former years. The Victorian harvest had, on the whole, been very favourable, and it was considered probable that it will be in a position to export corn and flour. South Australia estimates that she will export 27,000 oxo of bread-staffs. A woolen cloth manufactory had been started at Geelong; the first plece of cloth was produced successfully. A letter in the Jeash Chronicke, dated Ballarat, Feb. 4, says:—"This town is considered the gold metropolis in this most important colony, Victoria; nay, it is the most gold-producing place in the world. The weekly returns are almost fabulous—from 10,000 ozs. to 20,000 ozs. of gold; one mine in particular washed out of the mullok, raised from underground, in one day, 1000 ozs. of pure gold. This celebrated mine is named the 'Western Frechold Gold Mining Company,' realised from this precious product in the last three years 1,000,0000."

MINING NOTABILIA

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WEST WHEAL FRANCES.—I am glad to find that a step has been made in the right direction in discharging the tin-dresser, and I hope this will be followed by some others, for until that is done I am afraid little profit will fail to the present shareholders. A good practical resident agent is required; and pay him well enough to take an interest in the property of the shareholders, and so keep him from the tempetation of jobbing for himself and friends.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—They have just cut through the lode, and in a few days will be in full operation. Up to the present time everything has gone on to the perfect satisfaction of the proprietary, though probably not to that of the "bears."

on to the perfect satisfaction of the proprietary, though probably not to that of the "bears."

COUNT-HOUSE EXPENSES—HENRIETTA AND WEST FRANCES.—Permit me to point out a contrast between the amount expended in connection with holding the meetings of these two mines. In one case the meeting took place in the Public Rooms, Redruth, at little or no cost, everything being conducted with the greatest readiness, and in a straightforward way, with which everyone was satisfied. In the other case the meeting was called on the mine, for 1 o'clock, but it was full half-past 2 o'clock before the officials arrived. No discussion respecting the mine took place, and but for the reference to the dresser the meeting would not have lasted 15 minutes. It was, however, followed by a handsome banquet, which entailed the labour of one man and three meetings might be held at Camborne, in a room hired for the purpose, and instead of expending money and labour upon banqueting it could be better employed in the removal of the heaps of rubbish, broken kibbles, decayed hand-barrows, &c., which now obstruct the way to the account-house.

NORTH LEVANT.—From the reports it would appear that the Stennick part of the sett is opening out even better than was anticipated, and the returns of or will now be increased. The lode in the 100, east of Law's engine-shaft, still returns large quantities of good paying stuff. The prospects are of a very cheering nature, and the several points of operation are looking healthy.

WHEAL EMILY SILVER MINING COMPANY.—By our advertising columns it will be seen that the old company, formed for working this property, is to be wound-up. We also learn that Mr. Paul Rabey, the purser, is committed for trial at the Surrey Sessions, at the ent of Major Thomas Ross, of Laserock House, South Norwood. It is satisfactory to find that a new company is in course of formation to work this mine, which has been so favourably reported upon.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE (Lead and Barytes).—This mine, which will be better known as the Old Bry

MONTGOMERYSHIEE (Lead and Barytes).—This mine, which will be better known as the Old Bryntali, is bidding fair to rival its rich neighbours—the Van Mine now making 500t. a month profit, and the Dyliffe Mine making 1000t, a month profit, both on the same ledes. The lode in the shallow level on the north lode is reported to be worth I ton per fathom for lead.

At EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE the lode in the shaft sinking below the 110 has improved to 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. The shaft presents every indication of going down in a large deposit of ore, and a further improvement may fairly be anticipated. The new caunter tin lode is also looking well.

At WHEAL MATTHEW they have cut a splendid lode in the shaft, which is reading right stones or pocks of gray causer ore. Cant. Jas. Boddin. which is producing fich stones or rocks of grey copper ore. Capt. Jas. Roddo of Camborne, is the manager, and the offices of the company are at Ashburton where succial reports can be seen and obtained.

of Camborne, is the manager, and the offices of the company are at Ashburton, where special reports can be seen and obtained.

WEST BRITON MINE.—Mr. John Hitchins has inspected this mine for one of the principal shareholders, on April 11, and his report fully confirms the favourable opinions expressed by the agents employed, and other reliable authorities who have at various times inspected these properties, including Mr. T. Richards, Bank House, Redruth, and from the extent of ore ground laid open he considers the properties contain every element of success.

HARWOOD.—The deep level at this mine has been steadily progressing for a long time, and is now up to a point within about 20 ms. of cutting into five or six veins, in addition to one just cut, all of which have been productive in an upper level, worked many years ago. The voin just cut is a very large, powerful one, about 12 ft. wide, composed of beautiful soft dark, or mineral, intor-spar, lead one, &c. It is very easy to work, and worth, where just seen, I can of rich lead ore per fathon. These works are entirely distinct, and a considerable distance, from the Sear Head Mine, where all the ore has hitherto been obtained. The opening out of these new works, the improvement at Sear Head Mine, and the reduction of dues by the lord of the manor will very shortly materially after the position of this company.

With this week's Journal we give a Supplemental Sheet, which contains the Meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers—Devon and Cornwall Miners' Association—"Railways and the Public"—Preferential Shareholders—The West St. Ives Mining District (illustrated)—Australian Mining Reports—Exports of Coal—Tax on Coal—Coal Field on Fire in Scotland—Papers on Practical Mining—Foreign Mining Intelligence: St. John del Rey; Don Pedro North del Rey; Anglo-Brazilian; Rossa Grande; Javali; Chontales; Alamillos; Rhenish Consols; Fortuna; Linares. Prevention of Accidents from Over-Winding: Ormerod's Patent Safety Link (illustrated)—Generation of Steam by Gas Hoat (illustrated)—New Lubicant Tester (illustrated).

The Mining Market; Phices of Metals, Gres, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, APRIL 24, 186

COPPER. £ s. d. £ s. d. Best selected.p. ton 83 0 0-84 0 0 Tough cake and tile 80 0 0-82 0 0 Bolts 86 0 0-85 0 0 Bolts 86 0 0-70 0 0 Bottoms 86 0 0-80 0 0 Bottoms 86 0 0-70 0 0 Bottoms 97 0 0 0 Bottoms 98 0 0-84 0 0 Wire 97 10 1 0-1 0 1 0/4 Tabes 0 0 11½ 1 0 BRASS. Per Ib. Sheets 98 10 0/4-11d. Wire 78 10/4-11d. Yellow Metal Sheath.p. lb. 7¼d.— Sheets 97 10/4-11d. Yellow Metal Sheath.p. lb. 7¼d.— Sheets 77 0.— SPELTER. Per ton. Foreign on the spot. £20 5 0-20 7 6 Tabes 100 0.— SPELTER Per ton. Foreign on the spot. £20 5 0-20 7 6 Tabets 98 0 0 Do., rofined 99 0 0 Do., rofined 100 0 Banca £94 0 0-95 0 Barra 10 10 0 0 Banca £94 0 0-95 0 Straits 93 0 0-93 10 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C		METAL I	MARKET-LONDON, APRIL 24, 186
Foreign on the spot. £20 5 0-20 7 6 """, to arrive 20 5 0-20 7 6 """, spikes 11 0 0-12 0 Indian Charcoal Pigs, In London p. ton. 7 0 0-7 10 STEEL. Per ton. Swed., in kegs(rolled) .14 5 0-15 Ob., refined 93 0 0-95 0 0 Banca £94 0 0-95 0 0 Straits 93 0 0-93 10 TIN-PLATES.* Per box. IC Charcoal, 1st qua. 1 7 0-1 10 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 13 0-1 16 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 13 0-1 16 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 13 0-1 16 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 1 10-1 13 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 1 10-1 13 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 1 10-1 13 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 1 10-1 13 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 1 10-1 13 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 1 10-1 13 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 1 10-1 10 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 1 10-1 10 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 1 10-1 10 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 1 10-1 10 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 1 10-1 10 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 1 10-1 10 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 1 10-1 10 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 1 10-1 10 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 1 10-1 10 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 2 0-1 0 Ditto, white 27 0 0-30 0 Ditto, white 27 0 0-30 0	Best selected.p. ton 83 0 0- Tough cake and tile 80 0 0- Sheathing & shoots, 84 0 0- Botts	84 0 0 82 0 0 88 5 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1	Bars Welsh, in London 6 5 6-6 Nail rods 6 2 6-6 Nail rods 6 15 0-7 ", Staffd, in London 7 7 6-8 18 Bars ditto 7 7 6-9 19 Hoops ditto 8 5 0-9 11 Pig No. 1, in Wales 3 15 0-4 Barined metal, ditto. 4 0 0-5 Bars, common ditto. 5 10 0-5 Do., railway, in Wales 5 10 0-5 Do., swed, in London 10 2 6-10 To arrive 10 2 6-10 Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 12 9-2 11 Do., 7.o.b. Tyneor Tees 2 9 6-10
TIN. Singlish blocks 98 0 0 0 0, bars (in barrols) 99 0 0 0 0, refined 101 0 0 3anca £94 0 0.95 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Foreign on the spot. £20 5 to arrive 20 5	0-20 7 6 0-20 7 6	Railway chairs 5 10 0- 5 10 ,, spikes11 0 0-12 of Indian Charcoal Pigs,
C Charcoal, 1st qua. 1	TIN. English blocks	98 0 0 99 0 0 101 0 0 1-95 0 0 1-93 10 0	Swed., in kegs(rolled)14 5 0 ,, (hammered)14 15 0-15 Ditto, in faggots16 0 0 English, spring17 0 0-23
	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. 1 7 0 (X Ditto, 1st quality 1 13 0 (C Ditto, 2d quality. 1 5 0 (X Ditto, 2d quality. 1 11 0 (C Coke	- 1 10 0 - 1 16 0 - 1 7 0 - 1 13 0 - 1 4 0 - 1 10 0	LEAD. Per ton. English Pig,com. 19 10 0-19 1: Ditto, LB

REMARKS.—The improvement already noticed as having taken place in the Metal Market appears to be well maintained; the demand is now becoming much more active, and orders are coming in with considerably more freedom than has been the case for some time, and altogether there is a much more cheerful tone prevading the market, altogether there is a much more cheerful tone prevading the market, and the anticipations for the future are far more encouraging; indeed, there seems now every reason to expect that we shall soon find the market resuming the condition of activity and vigour which characterised it in former years, and it is earnestly to be hoped that nothing will arise to retard the progress of the market towards this very desirable consummation. Prices in most cases continue firm, and it may be fully expected that as commercial matters improve, and as confidence becomes more fully established, advances will take place in most metals, several of which are, and have been for some time, below the usual average. One of the consequences of the improvement in business is that there is now a greater demand for money than there has lately been, and this will, in all probability, resuit ere long in an advance in the Bank rate of discount, which has now remained for so long a period at the very low rate of 2 per has now remained for so long a period at the very low rate of 2 per cent., but which cannot be expected to continue after an active de-mand has set in, and it is most likely that when the advance does mand has set in, and it is most likely that when the advance does occur it may be many a year before we again have money at the present low rate. It is, therefore, of importance that those operations which would be affected by the change should be entered into without delay, and while the present facilities are obtainable. Although as yet speculative transactions have not made their appearance in the market, we may expect that with the return of activity and confidence it will be found that this kind of business will again reappear, and when it does so it will add very considerably to the increasing liveliness of the metal trade.

COPPER.—The advices from Chili state the charters for England to amount to 1310 tons, including 30 tons ingot, 840 tons bar, 250 tons regulus, and the remainder ore. The advices from India, however, being rather unfavourable, the market is not quite so firm as it was. Chili bar has been sold at 761. 10s. to 701., and Wallaroo at 821. 10s. to 831. English tough cake may now be quoted at 822., and

821, 10s. to 831, English tough cake may now be quoted at 821., and selected at 841.

IRON.-In Staffordshire, since the reduction in prices, the leading IRON.—In Staffordshire, since the reduction in prices, the leading ironmasters have received rather more orders, and there appeared a prospect of a better demand had there been no strike, but as this has taken place, it has materially interfered with business. At some works the men have returned to their employment, and at others they are expected to do so next week, while at some they seem still determined to hold out. In Welsh the ironmasters are able to keep their establishments in better employ than for a long time past, and there are indications of a return of prosperity to the trade ere long. For rails (the chief manufacture of the local makers) there is an increased demand, principally on account of the United States, the advices from which show that stocks are low, and large supplies are almost certain to be required from this country. Freights are offered to carry iron to the Russian markets, and as the season advances it is expected that the exports will gradually expand. Home buyers to carry iron to the Russian markets, and as the season advances it is expected that the exports will gradually expand. Home buyers are beginning to see the importance of placing contracts without delay, so as to secure the advantages of the present low prices, and wherever the finances permit the railway companies are entering into engagements more freely. In Swedish iron rather more business is doing, but holders are, however, not quite so firm in their prices. In Scotch pig-iron the market has been exceedingly quiet during the week, and the price has hardly varied at all, closing the same as last week, 52s. 3d. cash.

LEAD.—A moderate business is still doing, and prices remain without any alteration.

out any alteration.

TIN.—The market for Straits is not quite so firm as it was last week, some business having been done at 93l. cash for small quantities, however holders ask 93l. 10s. English remains at the smelters' quotations.

SPELTER has remained inactive throughout the week, very few

previously quoted.

Tin-Plates.—Makers are well placed for orders, and the current quotations are obtained without difficulty.

STEEL remains rather inactive. QUICKSILVER without change,

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been moderately active this week. but a fall of 31 in the standard for copper ore, on Thursday, has not tended to improve its tone. In Prince of Wales, Emily Henrietta, Grenville, East Grenville, Marke Valley, and West Seton transactions have taken place at advanced prices, while Chontales and a few others have declined. Prince of Wales shares have advanced to 52s. 6d., 55s., and ore coming in at the 65 cast; other parts remain the same. East Grenville, 37s. 6d. to 40s.; the lode at the engine-shaft has improved to 4 tons of good copper ore per fathom. As this is the rich lode of South Frances and West Basset, and at about the depth the late agent of the latter mine expected it to improve in East Gren-

ville, the present appearances are looked upon as important. Wheal Grenville, 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; the new lode in the 120 is worth 30l. per fm. Chiverton Moor, 5% to 6%; Carn Brea, 17 to 19. Grenville, 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; the new lode in the 120 is worth 30t, per fm. Chiverton Moor, 5½ to 6½; Carn Brea, 17 to 19.

Chontales shares, since the arrival of the mail, have been very flat, and leave off 2½ to 2½; the report of Mr. Belt to the directors is satisfactory, so far as relates to the mines, but shows that the management, thus far, has been most extravagant and unsatisfactory. Great

changes have, in consequence, been made, and the expenses are to changes have, in consequence, been made, and the expenses are to be considerably reduced. Mr. Belt expected to get the steam-stamps at work at St. Domingo in two months from the date of his advices, and when at work, they would stamp 50 tons a day, which, at \(\frac{1}{2} \) oz, of gold per ton, would produce 1050 ozs. per month, in addition to the produce of the arrastres, which are dependent on water-power. Should these expectations be realised, and the costs reduced, the mines would companies and profits in two months time. The present finan-

of gold per ton, would produce 1050 ozs. per month, in addition to the produce of the arrastres, which are dependent on water-power. Should these expectations be realised, and the costs reduced, the mines would commence good profits in two months time. The present financial condition of the company, as given to us officially, is this: There was cash in hand to end of February, here and in Nicaragua, 90301, arrears of calls, 37001; received per last remittance of gold, 9304, 7s. 7d. stotal of assets, 13,6801, 7s. 7d. Against this, there would be the costs of February, March, April, and May, including contracts; and, as we are officially informed, every known liability of the company, 12,0001., which would leave Mr. Belt, at the end of three months, with 16801. 7s. 7d. in hand, irrespective of the gold he will sell in the meantime; and as he expected to get the stamps at work in two months, he hoped to bring the mines round to a profitable state without any further capital from the shareholders. As contingencies, however, might arise, rendering it undesirable to run the balance in hand so close, we understand a proposition will, probably, be made by the directors, whereby any money required may be raised in a way, we think, to give general satisfaction. The report of Mr. Belt is necessarily contined a good deal to the state of the management, and his next will go more into detail as to the state and prospects of the mines, which, so far as he has seen them, he considers well worthy a further expenditure, even of 50,0002, had it been required.

Cook's Kitchen, 11½ to 11½; East Lovell, 8½ to 8½; Frontino and Bolivia, ½ to 8½ creat Laxey, 16½ to 17; Great Retallack, 2½ to 2½. Wheal Emily Henrietta have advanced to 40, 45; at the meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed balance against the mine, 6574.18s. 4d.; on the 9th, copper orees (not credited in the accounts) were sold for 640.5 as, 8d., and the next sampling is expected to realise a sum sufficient to meet the costs of the ensuing three months; the mine has cons

Innce in hand of 21671.7s. 9d. The loss on the quarter was 4601.13s.1d. The cost, the agent reports, has been considerably increased during the past quarter, as the water coming from the mine contains such a strong solution of copper that it destroyed the iron condensing work of the engines, and to remedy this new had to be cast, with brass linings. It is hoped, however, the recent rise in the standard will enable the mine to meet the current costs, and the prospects for fresh discoveries of ore are good. Great Wheal Vor, 18 to 19; Iterodsfoot, 38 to 40; Marke Valley, 6½ to 6½; North Chiverton, 4 to 4½; North Crofty, 2½ to 2½; North Downs, 1½ to 1½; North Treskerby, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Providence Mines, 27 to 28; South Caradon, 390 to 400; South Frances, 19 to 21; Tincroft, 1½ to 15½; West Caradon, 6½ to 7½; West Drake Walls, 6s. to 8s.; West Prince of Wales, 9s. to 10s.: West Seton, 205 to 210; West Tolgus, 25 to 30; Wheal Basset, 65 to 67; Wheal Mary Ann, 21½ to 22½; Wheal Seton, 74 to 76; Wheal Trelawny, 8 to 9. Wheal Chiverton, 2½ to 3; in the 110 east the lode is much improved, worth 5 cwts. of silver-lead per fathom. West Chiverton, 64½ to 65; the 110, east of Hawke's, is worth 10L per fm.; taking down lode behind the end, 50L; the 110 west is improved to 25L; taking down the whole of the lode, worth 80L per fathom. The 100, west of cross-cut, 40L. The 100, east of ditto, 45L. The 100, west of No. 3 winze, 60L; the 100 east, 50L. The 90, west of Burgess's, on the north lode, is holed to Batters's cross-cut, and opened out a good piece of lead ground. In the 90, west of Batters's, in No. 2 cross-cut, the north lode has been intersected, and so far as seen is worth 25L, per fathom.

A very active business continues to be transacted in Mining Shares on the Stock Exchange, in many instances prices have fluctuated considerably. The feeling is still to buy low-priced shares, Anglo-Brazilian, Rossa Grande, and English and Australian Copper having been in good request; the latter on a reported very advantageous arrangement with the Burra Burra Company. Chontales shares have been very depressed, and close flat at 2½ to 3, on the expectation that fresh capital will be required. Don Pedro shares have also receded, and close flat, it being feared that the operations at Maquine may have to be suspended, on account of the water. The accounts from fresh capital will be required. Don Pedro shares have also receded, and close flat, it being feared that the operations at Maquine may have to be suspended, on account of the water. The accounts from St. John del Rey show an increased loss, and a decrease in the produce; but notwithstanding, the price has been maintained. Yudanamutana shares are in demand at the advanced quotation; most other shares have ruled steady. The following are the closing quotations:—St. John del Rey, 20 to 21; Don Pedro, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Anglo-Brazilian, ½ to ½ prem.; Rossa Grande, 1-16th dis. to 1-16th prem.; Pestarena, ½ to ½ prem.; Rossa Grande, 1-16th dis. to 1-16th prem.; Pestarena, ½ to ½; Litalian, par to ½ prem.; Worthing Mines, 5-16ths to 7-16ths,; Port Phillip, 1-7-16ths to 1-9-16ths; Central American, ½ dis. to ½ prem.; English and Australian Copper, 13-16ths to 15-16ths; Yudanamutana, 23-16ths to 2-5-16ths; Kapunda, 3-16ths to 15-16ths; Alamillos, 1½ to 2. A better business has also been done in British Mine Shares. Great Laxeys are steady at 16½ to 17½. West Chiverton shares command attention at 64½ to 65½; the lodes in the bottom level are about the same value as when last reported on, and the lode in the 90 west, or extreme western portion of the mine, has improved to 25%, per fathom, and is an important feature. Chiverton, 2½ to 3; the lode in the 78 cast is of a very promising character, and the lode in the 110 cast has very much improved, and is turning out some good silver-lead ore. The report is the best that has been received for some months past. Chiverton Moor, 5½ to 6½; Chiverton Valley, 4½ to 5; Prince of Wales shares have improved to 51s, 52s. Emily Henrietta, Seton, East Grenville, and Wheal Grenville shares have improved. Great Wheal Vor shares are unchanged, at 18 to 19. There is no particular feature to note in North Wales mines. Minera shares are quoted 165 to 175; Maes-y-Safn, 26 to 28. Glan Alun, 7s. to 8s.; the cross-cut being driven to intersect the Thorntree lode is in a mineralised channel of ground y-Safn, 26 to 28. Glan Alun, 7s. to 8s.; the cross-cut being driven to intersect the Thorntree lode is in a mineralised channel of ground, and producing good stones of lead. There is every reason to expect that a course of ore will be met with, and this independent of the righ discoveries reade on the near lode. rich discoveries made on the main lode.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET .- Mining shares were in very great IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Mining shares were in very great demand throughout the week, although the royal visitors are, of course, still absorbing much attention and time on the part of our leading men. Mining Company of Ireland shares (7t. paid) are very fairly maintaining their recent great advance, having been freely taken at 19t.15s. both for cash and account. Wicklow Copper Mining Company's shares (2t. 10s. paid), have gone up 15s. per share, or from 13t., last week's closing price, to 13t.15s., leaving off, however, somewhat week buyers offering only 13t.15s.